THE UNION PACIFIC
COAL COMPANY

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

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AUGUST, 1937

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 14 AUGUST, 1937 NUMBER 8

Sir James Matthew Barrie

IF "Jamie Barrie," Scotland's beloved writer, had died in the "Tenements" in Kirriemuir where he was born, instead of in a London Nursing Home with the room banked with flowers, his watchers would have "stoppit" the clock and opened the door to let out the dead one's ghost. No one would have enjoyed such a passing more than this lovely, whimsical little man, the ninth of ten children, born in a hand weaver's tenement of four rooms, his mother a humble, tender and gracious woman "who read only her Bible and Carlyle," while her husband followed avidly the addresses and writings of Gladstone.

There is no need of apology for the birthplace of Barrie, the tenement in which he came into the world a great improvement over the common but-and-ben of two rooms that was so common in the elder Barrie's day. Then we cannot forget two other British shrines, the world-famous cot of Alloway where Burns was born, and the cottage at Stratford-on-Avon, where England's and the world's great playwright and poet, William Shakespeare, made his entrance on the stage of life. England has produced many, many seconds and so has Bonny Scotland, but we feel that in Barrie, Scotland is "one up" in firsts. Time will acclaim Barrie, writer and playwright, as next to her immortal poet, Robert Burns.

When Barrie's spirit went out on the afternoon of June 19, there left the world a complex character. Sentimental, whimsical, light-hearted, romantic, he was all of these to a high degree. He also had his saddened and at times morose periods when he liked to go off by himself. Thousands of those who made up the full night tide of London humanity, surging through Charing Cross, only noticed a swift-moving little man, smoking a briar pipe, whose bright, piercing, quizzical eyes, and high forehead, alone marked him as one apart. Barrie in his night walks generally wore a shabby overcoat and a peaked cap and spoke to no one.

Another great event happened to the parents of James Barrie on his birthday. Margaret Ogilvy, mother of James and wife of David Barrie, had been saving her sixpences for a long time, until, eventful day, six hair-bottomed chairs came to grace the living room down stairs, while the mother lay in her bed upstairs with her new infant. Doubtless, good woman that Margaret Ogilvy was, (Scottish wives often went through their lives with their maiden name,) her mind ran much to the new chairs which she had long worked and saved for. The littleness of the Barrie house was perhaps at times an annoyance, but if it had been longer and more spaciously furnished, there might have been no "Window in Thrums" or "Auld Licht Idylls" for the world to read, to cry over, and to enjoy. Honest poverty very often possesses merit not easily perceived by those living the part.

Space without limit sounds meaningless, but somehow the phase seems to fit the dimensions of the "Tenement" in which James Matthew Barrie was born. Two rooms below, with two above, reached by a steep and narrow stair. The ceilings were so low as to cause a tall man to unconsciously stoop when he entered. One upstairs room served as a kitchen, the other as the parents' bedroom. On the ground floor was a kind of parlour or living room, in which rested the six hair-bottom chairs that came on Jamie's birthday; the other room was used by the father, David Barrie, as a "wob" room or place for his weaver's hand loom, by aid of which the family gained its income of a pound a week. Scottish children in a worker's family find temporary lodging at night in any of the rooms, including the kitchen. As the children grew in age and numbers, the elder son, Alexander, born nineteen years before Jamie, left to enter Aberdeen University. Two sisters had left the Tenement forever to rest on the hillside grave lot, which later, marked by a Celtic cross, was to receive not only all that was mortal of Margaret Ogilvy, the mother, and

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David Barrie, the father, but also Margaret's beloved son. The rotogravure sections of our American press pictured the funeral procession of the creator of "Peter Pan" as he journeyed for the last time through the streets of Kirriemuir enroute to St. Mary's Church and to a newly dug grave across which the shadow of the Celtic cross fell.

If Barrie's mother bulked most heavily in the stories that won him fame, such was not because of his father's inferiority. David Barrie was a character that might well have inspired the gifted son to write an idealized biography, comparable to that of "Margaret Ogilvy," the story of his mother's life. The father was an even-tempered man, sober and industrious, and a favorite among his neighbors. He began life at a hand loom, once traveling as far as Manchester in search of work, coming back to Kirriemuir and another hand loom, marrying Margaret Ogilvy in his twenty-seventh year. With an inherent passion for learning he had acquired considerable literary culture before Jamie was born. A devoted member of the Free Church, his religious views were perhaps broader than those of his wife, who was brought up in the "Auld Licht Kirk." The Free Kirk held to beliefs less harsh and bitter than those of the Auld Lichts. Education was almost a passion with David Barrie, and it was out of his meager earnings of less than five dollars a week that he found the means to send his first born son, Alexander, to college. It was the memory of his parents' early sacrifices that led Jamie Barrie to say to the students of St. Andrews College, in his famous Rectorial Address:

> "Mighty are the Universities of Scotland, and they will prevail. But even in your highest exultations never forget that they are not four, but five. The greatest of them is the poor proud homes you come out of, which said so long ago; 'There shall be education in this land.' She, not St. Andrews, is the oldest university in Scotland, and all the others are her whelps."

Oh! the "poor proud homes" of Scotland and of England and Ireland; aye those of Germany, France and Italy, and our own New England states. Have we profited as a people by trading the old virtues for what we now term "our rights," our extravagances, endless public and private debt, the flouting of all law, man made and divine, the breaking down of personal morality and religious life with our divorce mills and hundreds of thousands of broken homes. England may have won her battles on the playing fields of Eton, Rugby and Harrow, but the last line of the world's defense of industry, Christianity and good faith, yet rests with our homes; proud but not too poor.

The earlier years of James Barrie evidenced no indication of special genius. Perhaps his mother had visions of such, but the youth displayed the common interest of all boys in the activities of his playmates. Cricket, angling and the rougher and more adventurous games were in favor, and the diffidence that became a dominant trait in after life did not exist with him as a youth. In substance he differed little from the other town boys, he was just "ane o' Margaret Ogilvy's bairns." He attended the Hanky primary and later the Free Church school. The Scottish primary schools of Barrie's childhood leaned more heavily on discipline than on book knowledge, and while the two Miss Adams, daughters of a retired clergyman, were said to have been gentle souls, averse to using the tawse, the offending pupil was on occasions of great provocation given a smart "dirl" on the knuckles with a ruler. It was only a few years after James Barrie was receiving his occasional "smart dirl" from one of the gentle Miss Adams in Forfarshire, Scotland, we were ourselves, with a few other young frontier ruffians living in Dakota Territory, receiving perhaps well deserved threshings on all sides, from Mistress Agnes MacDougal, a tall, gaunt and angular Scotswoman, who apparently knew her Bible, at least that part that refers to the theory that sparing the rod, spoils the child. Miss MacDougal likewise also knew the first question in the Shorter Presbyterian Catechism; "What is the chief end of man?" When our mind goes back to that early school room, an occasional glamorous sense of warmth suffuses that certain portion of our anatomy that was just not referred to in the "first question."

When James Barrie was ten, his family entered into a new and fuller life. The father gave up his hand loom to sit in an office in the country town of Forfar where he entered the employ of the Forfar Linen Works, and so the household goods, including the six hair-bottomed chairs and the children, were moved out of the "Tenement" in Kirriemuir to another but slightly larger four room lodging in Forfar six miles away. For a brief period Jamie attended school at Forfar Academy, schooling seven shillings and six pence ($1.80) per quarter, going from there to Glasgow, where he entered the Academy in which his elder brother Alexander held a mastership. The following year the brother resigned his position and Jamie followed him to Dumfries where he entered Dumfries Academy. For the time being the boy became an inmate of Alexander Barrie's household, presided over by a sister, living apart from his parents. David Barrie had lived but two years in Forfar, when having made good as a "factory clerk," he was offered the position of confidential clerk in the office of The Gairie Linen Works at Kirriemuir which were advertised

to start production at Whitsuntide, 1872. Returning in a genteel capacity, his income substantially increased, he was able to rent the upstairs portion of a new villa named Strathview in the south side of the town. In Barrie's stories of Kirriemuir to which he applied the name of "Thrums," a certain mingling of the two homes appear, but whatever the setting, Margaret Ogilvy, his mother, was the central scene. It was at Dumfries Academy that Barrie's literary career began. There he read the "penny dreadfuls" of that day, exaggerated stories of adventure that have ever intrigued boys, and it was then he began to write romance and drama. When sixteen Barrie wrote for the Amateur Dramatic Club, "Le petit drame Sensationel, en six tableaux, entitled Bandelero The Bandit," the play based upon a J. Fenimore Cooper romance. It was at Dumfries that Barrie wrote a 100,000 word novel "A Child of Nature," that never saw print. Nevertheless one of the world's great writers and dramatists had passed the chrysalis stage and was fluttering a gayly colored pair of wings, but as yet "Peter Pan" lay asleep in the womb of time. In 1924 Barrie spoke in Dumfries "The raciest and most characteristic" speech he ever delivered, saying:

> "The country round Dumfries! (to quote once more the Burgess speech). It is a lovely spot, God wot. Criffel, the Nith frozen, the Nith released, Torthorwald, Caerlaverock, Lincluden, The Solway, the very names of them are music to Scottish ears; when you and I were young they were our partner in the ball. We must always have something in common that others cannot share if we have sat out a dance with the Cluden. She was my favourite partner of all, and sometimes she sang to me and sometimes I had a book with me to improve her mind. Still I see
>
> . . . the river dimple by
> Holding its face up to the sky.
>
> I wooed her in a canoe, but she was a capricious mistress and often went off with the canoe, leaving me with the water. I daresay she is carrying on the same diversions still—the Helens of Troy never mend their ways. The next time one of you goes in pursuit of her—in a canoe—I wish you would give her my love and say that I never think of her without feeling wet."

And then Barrie passed on to Edinburgh.

Robert Louis Stevenson said that the winds of Edinburgh may be "snell, blae, nirly and scowthering," but there is something in the air that stirs the blood of youth. One has but to walk along Princes Street, with its marvelous shops and public buildings flanked by the park, with its statuary, its fountains and flowers and shrubbery, to see the commanding character of the Castle Rock that reaches up into the sky, a veritable crown whose loveliest jewel is the Scottish memorial, a shrine built since the Great War, to commemorate Scotland's 100,000 sons "who died for King and Country." High above beauteous Princes Street and under the walls of the Castle, one can see the clothes lines of the Old Town, a collection of little homes, many hoary with age, all clinging to the side of the rocky wall like daubers' nests. Then on the lower level lies the scene of as much human drama as was ever packed into a square mile. Mary, Queen of Scots, Darnley, her husband, Rizzio, the Italian courtier and music master, who was murdered in her chamber at the instigation of her husband, Lord Darnley; John Knox, whose preachings upset a government; half a dozen Jameses who were or were not kings, and hundreds of others. The Earl Montrose and the Marquis of Argyl lost their heads near the foot of the Mercat Cross, and Oh! the men of genius who walked Edinburgh's streets, among which of later days we will only pause to mention Stevenson, and W. E. Henley, he that wrote "Invictus." We must not ignore that religiously embittered soul Jenny Geddes who in July, 1637, threw her three legged stool at the head of Dean Hannay, who attempted to read from the Church of England Prayerbook while that product of the Reformation was yet too near the Church of Rome, which last church the followers of John Knox loved to refer to as the "Scarlet Woman." Stevenson and Henley left before Barrie entered Edinburgh University on October 30, 1878. When Barrie went up to Edinburgh, he carried with him an inherited admiration for Thomas Carlyle and happily he fell into the care of David Masson, Professor of Rhetoric and intimate of Carlyle. From Masson, who was an invigorating stylist, Barrie gained much of the elegancies that mark his work. Another great preceptor was John Stuart Blackie, whose throne was the Greek Chair, whose humor was always a refreshing breeze. Blackie was a fiery Celt, who never did things by halves. In later years Barrie said of Blackie:

> "Did you ever watch him marching along Princes Street on a warm day, when every other person was broiling in the sun? His head is well thrown back, the staff, grasped in the middle, jerks back and forward like a weaver's shuttle, and the plaid flies in the breeze. Other people's clothes are hanging limp. Blackie carries his breeze with him."

Then there was another man who was Professor of Moral Philosophy, who was innocent enough to say to his class that "There was a good deal of moral philosophy in 'The Dead March in Saul.'"

This was the signal for various members of his class staying out and writing notes to the effect that they were away listening to the "The Dead March in Saul." Barrie got much out of his Edinburgh days, receiving his M.A. degree there in 1882.

And now for some of Barrie's work. As a youth he planned to make "Mary Queen of Scots" the central figure of his first romance. He never took up the task, and much that he wrote in his earlier days, lovely potboilers published in then current papers and magazines rest, when not irrevocably lost, in old and musty files. Back in Edinburgh Barrie wrote steadily, the mails bringing back much of his precious manuscript, with the usual "word of regret and but few cheques." Then one day his sister, Jane Ann, saw an advertisement in a newspaper for a leader-writer, which fell to him, the newspaper, "The Nottingham Journal," salary three pounds a week. Barrie not only wrote leaders —that which we here call editorials, but he tried his hand in wider fields. Essays, reviews, and humorous skits, followed each other in rapid succession. Humorous exaggeration was one of his early specialties, as witness:

> "I remember being invited, with a batch of other undergraduates, once to assist at a banquet given by a college professor to his private lady students. When I know that I am expected to talk to young ladies I prepare some half-dozen suitable remarks to fire off at intervals, and I was on the point of commencing number one, which was no doubt of a frivolous nature, to the genius who was placed by my side, when she raised her saucer eyes, and asked me eagerly whether I did not think that Berkeley's Immaterialism was founded on an ontoligical misconception. I contrived to whisper that such had always been my secret impression, then quietly fainted, and was sent home to be bled."

On November 17, 1884, having separated from "The Nottingham Journal," his first "Thrums" sketch appeared in "The St. James Gazette." Barrie had conquered "Fleet Street" and was himself at last "being swallowed up in London." It was in 1884, that a new literary magazine appeared in London, "Home Chimes." This publication afforded Barrie a market for many stories and sketches and so it might be said that his career as an author was fixed, but his latent genius as a playwright was yet dormant. In our youth we witnessed a melodrama, "Lost in London." The victim was a young girl who suffered many bitter hours from poverty and loneliness. She was also "swallowed up in London." Nearly thirty-eight years after Barrie was "swallowed up in London," he said of himself in that same glorious Rectorial Address from which we have before quoted,

> "Isaak Walton quotes the saying that doubtless the Almighty could have created a finer fruit than the strawberry, but that doubtless also He never did. Doubtless also He could have provided us with better fun than hard work, but I don't know what it is. To be born poor is probably the next best thing. The greatest glory that has ever come to me was to be swallowed up in London, not knowing a soul, with no means of subsistence, and the fun of working till the stars went out. To have known anyone would have spoilt it. I did not even quite know the language. I rang for my boots, and they thought I said a glass of water, so I drank the water and worked on. There was no food in the cupboard, so I did not need to waste time in eating."

This Rectorial Address, delivered at St. Andrews University, May 9, 1922, entitled "Courage" is the greatest commencement address ever delivered. Fifteen years after it is still a great seller. May we quote from it for a third and last time?

> "Courage is the thing. All goes if courage goes. What says our glorious Johnson of courage: 'Unless a man has that virtue he has no security for preserving any other.' We should thank our Creator three times daily for courage instead of for our bread, which, if we work, is surely the one thing we have a right to claim of Him. This courage is a proof of our immortality, greater even than gardens 'when the eve is cool.' Pray for it. 'Who rises from prayer a better man, his prayer is answered.' "

When we began this sketch we had thoughts of saying something of each of Barrie's great books and dramatic writings. but the man overshadows his writings. His sweetly ironic and whimsical humor permeates his whole life, and the happiest words that came from his lips and his pen were the scattered fragments brought forth under the influence of old friends with whom he met, and where children were existent. There was something eternally elfin about Barrie. which rose to its highest point in "Peter Pan." both as a book and as a drama. He was a complex being and like Peter Pan, was always flying out of reach. Of his books we think most of "Auld Licht Idyls," and "Margaret Ogilvy." Of his dramas we most admire "Peter Pan" and "The Little Minister." Barrie said that Maude Adams really created the role of Peter Pan. When a young woman of twenty-five (and she is now sixty-five) she starred as Lady Babbie in the "Little Minister." This was in 1897. She first played "Peter Pan" in 1906. She also starred in Barrie's "Quality Street," "What Every Woman Knows," "The Legend of Leonora" and a "Kiss for Cinderella." Old admirers of Miss Adams saw her just a few years ago as Portia in "The Merchant of Ven-

ice." Past three score years she was still lovely with the old lilt in her voice, but somehow not the same. Age takes its toll. It was Charles Frohman, the great producer, artist and gentleman, who found Maude Adams for Barrie, and the three became great friends. Charles Frohman went down with the Lusitania. As he stood for a life-belt to be fastened about him, Frohman said to a survivor, "To die will be an awfully big adventure . . ." When the news of Barrie's death on June 19, 1937, was flashed across the seas, Miss Adams could not be found. She was not at the convent she frequents on Long Island, nor could she be reached at either of her two homes.

The author's last little book, published in 1932, under the title "Farewell Miss Julie Logan, a Wintry Tale," was really the first story, passing his address "Courage" and variations of his dramas, written by Barrie in nearly thirty years. The story is a most whimsical one. It tells how Julie Logan that "long stalk of loveliness" who talked with such "a beloved huskiness that she should be made to say everything twice," came into the diary of Adam Yestreen, minister of a tiny Kirk in a snowbound Scottish glen. As the years passed Barrie became more reticent, almost a recluse. Like his character, "Peter Pan," he stood aside the stream of life, appearing less frequently. He was the last of the old Victorians, to which class Bernard Shaw did not belong. Conan Doyle, Thomas Hardy, George Meredith, and at last Rudyard Kipling, passed on, leaving him alone. In 1909 the King offered him knighthood, but the bitterest sorrow of all his life was impending and he declined. On July 9, 1894, he was married to Mary Ansell, a young, beautiful and talented actress. The ceremony was a private one, solemnized at Strathview, Kirriemuir. After fourteen years of happiness, differences arose and on October 13, 1909, Barrie suffered the dismal ordeal of appearing in a divorce court which action led to the dissolution of his marriage. No dishonor attached to the separation but the blow was one from which Barrie never recovered. On June 14, 1913, the King conferred upon the author and playwright a Baronetcy, and on January 2, 1922, he was admitted to The Order of Merit. What pride Margaret Ogilvy would have taken in these honors. The little Princess Margaret Rose, now heir presumptive to the British throne, often came to his flat for tea, prattling away at the old man with the bright eyes, who loved courage and gayety, the man who had immortalized childhood with his "Peter Pan."

In the evening of Saturday, June 19th, the news of Sir James Matthew Barrie's death went out over the air to the world in the following words:

> "LONDON, June 19.—Sir James M. Barrie, creator of the immortal 'Peter Pan,' died in a London nursing home this afternoon at the age of 77. Peter Davies, the author's adopted son who, as a child inspired Sir James to write 'Peter Pan,' had been at the bedside since 8 A. M. when the playwright, suffering from bronchial pneumonia and weak heart, lapsed into unconsciousness.
>
> "Also at Sir James's bedside were Nicholas Davies, Peter's brother, also adopted; Lilian Barrie, the author's niece, and Lady Cynthia Asquith. As death approached the whole room was banked with flowers—many floral tributes coming from the great Ormond Street Children's Hospital to which Sir James had dedicated the proceeds of 'Peter Pan'."

On Thursday following, June 24, the business people closed their wooden shutters and the folk in the red stone houses pulled down their blinds, as they ever do in Scottish towns, while Sir James Barrie's funeral procession passed through the streets of Kirriemuir, which had been so familiar to him. Those who later made their way to kirk or cemetery, were for the most part in working clothes. The procession passed by the plain cottage in Brechin Road where his parents installed the six hair-bottomed chairs on the day he was born.

The service was in St. Mary's Episcopal Church. The small oak coffin, covered with a purple pall on which was a white cloth, was placed on a catafalque at the chancel steps while hundreds of wreaths were massed around it. Beneath the pall was a bronze plaque on which was recorded: "J. M. Barrie, O.M. Born 9th May, 1860, died 19th June. 1937."

In the church were Mr. Peter Davies who, as a boy, inspired Barrie's "Peter Pan," and his brothers, Mr. Nicholas Davies and Mr. John Davies, two other of the children whom Barrie adopted. With them were Mrs. Peter Davies and Mrs. John Davies. Near by were Barrie's four nieces—Miss Mollie Barrie, with whom Sir James always stayed on his visits to Kirriemuir; Mrs. Philips, the wife of Canon Philips who took part of the service; Miss Lilian Barrie, who is a teacher in London, and Mrs. Smart, of Manchester.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, whose friendship with Barrie extended over many years, sat in a pew some distance from the chancel; Lady Cynthia Asquith, who acted as Barrie's private secretary, was there with her husband, Mr. Herbert Asquith, and near them was General Freyberg, V.C., who was also a great friend of the novelist.

The sorrowful procession went on its way to the old burying ground where he was laid to rest, alongside of Margaret Ogilvy Barrie, his beloved mother, David Barrie, his father, and the brothers and sisters who had gone before, and so Margaret Ogilvy's beloved bairn came back to lie with his Auld Licht

mother. his Free Kirk father, sisters and brothers, under the shadow of the Celtic Cross, in the little town of Kirriemuir he had made famous under the name of "Thrums".

Run of the Mine

Labor and the Coal Industry

WE HAVE refrained from commenting on the automobile and steel strikes which, paraphrasing President Roosevelt's remark of some days ago, have plagued the nation. As citizens, both employers and employes, we all believe in collective bargaining, but we cannot see the virtue of collective bludgeoning, and that is the form of enterprise which has shocked the nation for nearly three months. We have seen thousands of men leave their work and their own place of residence, driving to the full capacity of the highways to join in what was referred to as "peaceful picketing" of properties, where a hastily organized minority proposed by force to keep a majority of their fellow citizens from working.

We have read stories of, and seen actual pictures of workingmen and women, battling with peace officers, every form of lethal weapon used by the so-called "peaceful pickets", from gas pipe clubs to knives, pistols and even dynamite bombs. We have seen pictures of the police forces striking men with their clubs and firing volleys of pistol shots into crowds, death and suffering the only crop harvested. We have seen Governors of great states, who, instead of enforcing the law, allied themselves with the invaders of property they were forbidden to enter, these public servants glorified by labor leaders for their partisanship. Then when one of these Governors turned right about face, and said that his armed peace forces would be used to protect men going to work instead of keeping them from working. he fell from the high pedestal upon which labor had placed him. And now as this is written the so-called small company steel strikes are over, the men back at work, in nearly every instance working under the old hours and rates of pay.

In the meantime other government officials who had openly supported the men in their drives, began to fall away from their previous position, and in numerous instances, they began to whisper, in others to shout, that labor had joined forces with the Communistic element and that "violence of every character must cease." In so far as we could gather, the major issue in the steel struggle was that of securing signed contracts, the steel workers' organization through its representative Mr. Phillip Murray, quoted as testifying before the Senate Committee engaged in investigating alleged unlawful acts of the Republic Steel Corporation:

> "Nothing is so important as a signed agreement. It protects the worker, his seniority rights. He sells his labor—his blood and sweat, and he should be protected. An oral agreement with a corporation scattered over several states and administered by hundreds of different officials would result in constant turmoil as it would be interpreted differently by each official. Labor will undergo anything, any sacrifice, for a signed agreement. It's fundamental."

We perhaps would not go to the trouble to discuss the steel strike situation located remote as it is from our Wyoming mines, but we have that fundamental document, a "signed agreement" and so have the coal operators in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Colorado and other coal producing states, where coal mined under contract is consumed in steel furnaces and mills, and so we cannot just square Mr. Murray's statement with another statement published in bold type on page 17 of the Mine Workers Journal of July 1, 1937, which reads:

> "These captive mines supplied coal to steel mills of the four companies in which steel workers are on strike. Closing down of the captive mines stops the supply of coal from these mines.
>
> "President Lewis notified all bituminous operators' associations that if any coal company undertook to supply coal to these steel companies during the steel workers strike the United Mine Workers of America would close down their mines also."

We are told that other and more drastic notices of intent to violate contracts made with the U. M. W. of A. were sent to operators in the steel producing states, all of which we find it difficult to reconcile with the fine respect for contract obligation heretofore held by both Mr. Lewis and Mr. Murray.

We have done a great deal of miscellaneous reading in the past sixty years, ranging from Beadles dime novels, up through world history and the sorry story of labor relations from the days of the English guilds, not neglecting the "Mine Workers Journal". We saw the rise and fall of The Knights of Labor; The American Railway Union, espoused by that tragic and yet loveable soul, Eugene V. Debs; and we have also seen something of the I. W. W., from which for some years we were compelled to defend the U. M. W. of A. with whom we had a "signed agreement." We believed then and we

still believe that certain principles are fundamental to successful labor relations, they are:

That all labor cannot successfully be brought into one union, kept there and made to work together. The intelligent, thrifty, industrious man will not be content to be held down to the level of the man who lacks these characteristics.

That the world cannot be remade, or that any sweeping change in human nature or established conditions can be successfully effected, even by legal mandate, in three or four years.

That needed reforms must be made slowly if they are to be permanent. Better take a five per cent betterment and hold it than to ruthlessly seize fifty per cent and then lose its equivalent in freedom and personal liberty.

From a firm belief in the theory of the contract, as between employer and employe, we commend to all labor leaders, as well as workers, the following article published in The Chicago Daily News of July 13, 1937. If we are to have successful responsible industrial leadership, we must have responsible labor leadership.

A Chance for Constructive Leadership

"With the resumption of work in substantially all of the steel plants where strikes have interrupted operation, a situation is created which calls for the display of INDUSTRIAL STATESMANSHIP of a high order.

"In the elation which is natural on the part of the independent steel producers over the outcome of the steel strike, it must not be forgotten that the LAW OF THE LAND, confirmed by a Supreme court decision, requires collective bargaining in the adjustment of wage and labor conditions in industry engaged in interstate trade. This remains the LAW, regardless of the strike. If real progress is to be made toward a sound, just and permanent solution of the labor problem, industrial employers must constantly bear this in mind.

"Neither the partisanship of certain highly placed federal and state administrators and law-enforcement officials, nor the inexcusable one-sided hearings now in progress under the auspices of the federal labor relations board, nor the violence and excesses indulged in during the strike. change this FUNDAMENTAL FACT that collective bargaining is the supreme law of the land. and is here to STAY. Any attempt to deny this right is destructive, and is certain to produce fresh violence.

"Constructive forces in the ranks of industry and in the ranks of labor will recognize this, and will strive for the establishment of a just, equitable and fair labor policy. The labor leaders, especially those who have been active in the formation of the C. I. O., must recognize, perforce, that the attempt to swiftly organize unorganized labor, form it into unions, formulate demands, and then seek to enforce those demands by striking, is NOT the way to make permanent progress in the interests of the worker.

"It was not the tactics of the opposition EMPLOYERS that defeated the steel strike. What defeated that strike was the obvious LACK OF DISCIPLINE in the ranks of the unions and the LACK OF RESPONSIBILITY on the part of local labor leaders. You cannot throw hundreds of thousands of men, who have never known the discipline of organization, and who have not had the opportunity to develop sound local leadership, into a labor union, and then attempt to put that labor union on the firing line in a critical labor dispute, without encountering exactly what was met in the steel strike.

"British labor committed the same blunder in 1926. The general strike in England taught British labor the imperative necessity of RESPONSIBLE LEADERSHIP and discipline in the ranks. Benefiting by the lesson then learned. British labor unions have since been organized into compact, well-disciplined units with competent and responsible leadership.

"This is the lesson the steel strike teaches. and is the lesson which MUST be learned.

"Out of the British experience came the British law of 1927. Out of our experience with the steel strike of 1937 should come an American labor policy which not only legalizes collective bargaining—that has been done already —but which insures that bargaining on behalf of the workingman will be done by RESPONSIBLE leaders, leading unions which have a LEGAL AND RESPONSIBLE STATUS.

"Congress would do wisely to enact at once a law requiring the REGISTRATION of labor unions, making obligatory an annual audit by government authority of their financial accounts, and requiring financial responsibility by UNION OFFICIALS to their own membership. This would instantly eliminate every type of racketeering union and racketeering labor leader; give to the labor movement in America responsible status; and place union membership upon a plane where discipline under leadership chosen by the men in the ranks would become possible.

"In addition, congress should make provision for the creation of an official COURT OF INQUIRY to be called into existence when a strike threatens, whose whole duty would be simply that of an impartial fact-finding body,

required by law to give full publicity to its findings, but WITHOUT any power to ENFORCE its conclusions. The policy underlying such a court of inquiry would be to rely wholly upon PUBLIC OPINION to prevent needless industrial strife.

"These appear to be the first two essential steps toward the establishment of a sound and just American labor policy. They ought to be supported uniformly both by industrial leadership and by union labor leadership of the responsible type. If the sane leaders in both groups will join in a demand upon congress for the enactment of such a law, congress will certainly pass it.

"No better opportunity than the present could be offered for the successful promotion of the beginnings of a real American labor policy."

Our Six Months Safety Record

IN THE early months of 1936 we were elated with our six months safety performance, then in April we began to slip, until from our average of 239,617, man-hours of exposure per injury on March 31st, we closed the year with but 70,647 hours. In substance, the year's performance only equalled 34 per cent of the record made in the first three months.

What was responsible for the marvelous record of January, February and March, 1936, and why did we fall down in the succeeding nine months? We had the same mines, the same men, the same methods and the same keen desire for safety on the part of the management to avert accidents. Did what happened flow from chance or from luck, or did we unconsciously suffer a mass let down in thinking and acting safety. Elsewhere we have quoted from Sir James Barrie's address, "Courage"; "Who rises from prayer a better man, his prayer is answered." We have often thought that prayer expresses what is best in a man's soul, and certainly thinking of safety is a worthy action and all worth while efforts bring results.

With the completion of the June safety figures we find ourselves not only surprised but highly encouraged by the trend shown in the figures set forth below:

It will be observed that while we started off wonderfully in 1936, we had fallen on June 30th, from the high position occupied on March 31st, to a performance equal to but 45.5 per cent of that of January, and although we have receded from our January high this year, we are, however, falling more slowly, which gives us reason to believe that if we all try to rise from "prayer" better men, we can close the year somewhat above the 1936 performance of 70,647 hours. Is the game not worth while?

Off Season Advice

WE HAVE heretofore quoted from articles written by Rt. Rev. Irving P. Johnson, Episcopal Bishop of Colorado. The Bishop speaks grippingly, convincingly, never sensationally. The Kingdom of God is ever uppermost in his mind. From an editorial published in "The Witness" of July 8th, we quote:

"Those who have little to do are apt to do that little badly. For example if you write a letter to a clergyman who has a small parish you are not so apt to get a prompt reply as you would be from a busy rector. Or if you send a request for the parson to call on some one who has moved into his neighborhood the chances are four to one that the smaller the parish the tardier the response.

"This does not apply solely to the clergy. The layman who professes to be a Christian, and would repudiate the imputation that he is an atheist, yet so arranges his hours of business and pleasure that he begrudges one hour out of one hundred and sixty-eight which compose the week to the worship of the God he professes to serve. And he gives less than one dollar in a hundred for the support of the Church which he is supposed to maintain. As a matter of fact a large proportion of so-called Christians are politically unemployed and religiously on relief. They expect to have a prosperous nation to which they contribute little and they want to be buried from a Church which they have done little to maintain.

"They would reply that the reason they do not support the Church is because they get so

MAN-HOURS OF EXPOSURE PER INJURY SIX MONTHS 1936 AND 1937 COMPARED

	Year 1936			*Year 1937*		
Month	*For month*	*For period*	*Ratio*	*For month*	*For period*	*Ratio*
January	291,952	——	100.0	120,139	——	100.0
February	335,624	313,788	107.5	87,162	101,295	84.3
March	281,704	303,093	103.8	180,461	118,887	98.9
April	144,404	239,617	82.1	82,177	109,710	91.3
May	53,584	146,601	50.2	113,288	110,221	91.6
June	87,589	132,983	45.5	94,628	107,469	89.4

little out of their religion, when as a matter of fact they have received no dividends because they have made no investment.

"Life resembles a camping trip. The man who goes camping merely to get something out of it not only derives no pleasure from it himself but spoils the trip for his fellow campers.

"Life is full of snarls for the person who dabbles in things. The man who seldom works or plays or worships finds little joy by reason of its infrequency. It is only as we give ourselves unreservedly to art or music or religion that we have any right to expect large returns.

"If men could learn that they go to church to give and not to get, religion would be more winsome. It is our boorishness that causes the salt to lose its savor. We are the cause of the evils of which we complain. Christianity is ineffective not because our neighbor sins but because we contribute to delinquency. Let us stop criticizing the other fellow and ask ourselves frankly

What work do we do?
How often do we pray?
How much do we give?

"It is only when Americans stop confessing the other man's sins and use their consciences to audit their own business that society will become more decent and life more purposeful.

"It is always the little man who complains of conditions. The really big man is conscious of his own obligations and tries to discharge them.

"If you are too busy to fulfill your vows as a Christian, you are too busy.

"People who don't answer letters and people who do not say their prayers have plenty of excuses but no real reason for their neglect. If the United States forfeits its liberty it will be due more to the apathy of Christians than to the influence of soap-box orators.

"Those countries that have turned over their religion to women and clergymen have lost their souls to Caesar."

The Unemployment Problem

MUCH has been said of the difficulty of obtaining employment, more particularly during the past few years when there were more men looking for work than there were jobs. Many young men complain bitterly of the difficulty of getting a job, but after a few pay days they seem to lose interest in the task, throwing up their positions to drift around. becoming a part of the so-called unemployed.

The officials of The Union Pacific Coal Company have at times felt much disappointment at their inability to provide work for the many applicants that at times crowd the corridor of the general office building, some of whom at least were badly in need of earnings. Withal many of these place but limited value on work when it is made available. The following list of causes given for separations from work for the period January 9th, to June 17, 1937, will prove of interest:

Reason for leaving	*Number*	*Per Cent*
No special reason	93	73.2
Deceased	11	8.7
Sickness	9	7.1
Discharged	4	3.1
Pensioned	3	2.3
Fatal accidents	2	1.6
Defective eyesight	2	1.6
To go to school	1	.8
Appointed State Mine Inspector	1	.8
Sentenced to penitentiary	1	.8
Total	127	100.0

The deaths other than accident were largely elderly men. The nine separations from "sickness" might be questioned, this a convenient reason to assign for leaving. That ninety-three men, or 73.2 per cent of the total who left had no special reason, rather suggests that the desire to keep a permanent job was not uppermost in the minds of many.

Almost Like Our "Peaceful Picketing"

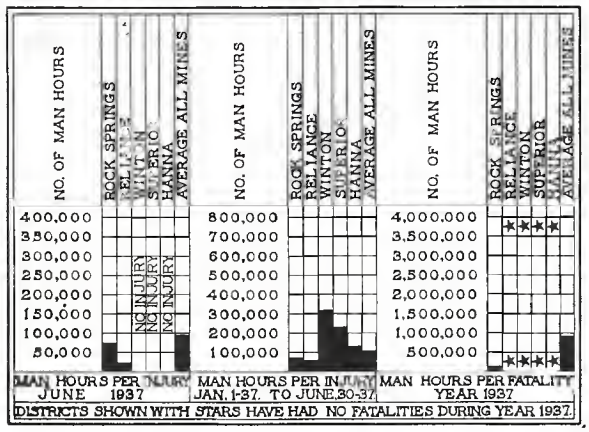
THE New York Times is authority for what might be called the story of football, as played in New Guinea. The daily press have mentioned many such activities here in America in the past few weeks.

"When prohibition of tribal warfare in New Guinea left the warriors without recreation, the British authorities introduced football, but were soon perturbed by the casualties. A match played at Rabaul, which began with the orthodox number of players, had 57 after 30 minutes' play, and a dozen players were lying about, injured. Police found seven players armed with knives, nine with razor blades, 17 with broken bottles, and the rest with stone clubheads, six-inch nails, and short sticks with sharpened points.

"This ended football at Rabaul, but natives returning to their villages took the game with them, and now a sort of grudge-football is played between rival tribes. Mortality is rather higher than in the old tribal wars, and the leading chief has asked the authorities to discuss the situation with the native council.

» » » Make It Safe « « «

June Accident Graph



THREE injuries occurred in June, one each in Rock Springs No. 8, Reliance No. 1 and Reliance No. 7 Mines. The two injuries at Reliance put that district in last place among the various districts, Rock Springs being next. Winton heads the list with 315,329 man hours per injury, Superior is second and Hanna third. The average for the system is 107,469 man hours per injury. This compares with 132,983 for the end of the same period last year. We all have work ahead of us if we are to stay even with last year's record. Notice the poster in this issue—"Good Housekeeping"—if this is practiced in the course of a year, many accidents can be prevented. Knowing one's job and taking pride in doing it well is a characteristic of a safe and efficient workman. Why not all of us try to be safe workers and better our safety record.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

JUNE, 1937

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	26,299	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8..	33,726	1	33,726
Rock Springs Outside	16,274	0	No Injury
Total.....	76,299	1	76,299
Reliance No. 1.....	28,581	1	28,581
Reliance No. 7.....	9,751	1	9,751
Reliance Outside	8,428	0	No Injury
Total.....	46,760	2	23,380
Winton No. 1.....	49,420	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	9,254	0	No Injury
Total.....	58,674	0	No Injury
Superior "B"	14,245	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	16,800	0	No Injury
Superior "D"	15,421	0	No Injury
Superior Outside ...	12,999	0	No Injury
Total.....	59,465	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	30,786	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	11,899	0	No Injury
Total.....	42,685	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1937...	283,883	3	94,628
All Districts, 1936...	262,768	3	87,589

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1937

Rock Springs No. 4..	174,951	1	174,951
Rock Springs No. 8..	222,271	6	37,045
Rock Springs Outside	106,340	0	No Injury
Total.....	503,562	7	71,937
Reliance No. 1.....	183,379	2	91,690
Reliance No. 7.....	41,958	3	13,986
Reliance Outside ...	57,407	0	No Injury
Total.....	282,744	5	56,549
Winton No. 1.....	262,360	1	262,360
Winton Outside	52,969	0	No Injury
Total.....	315,329	1	315,329
Superior "B"	120,869	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	127,967	1	127,967
Superior "D"	119,042x	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	93,849	1	93,849
Total.....	461,727	2	230,864
Hanna No. 4.....	191,954	2	95,977
Hanna Outside	71,662	0	No Injury
Total.....	263,616	2	131,808
All Districts, 1937..	1,826,978	17	107,469
All Districts, 1936..	1,728,773	13	132,983

x—Includes man hours for Superior "E" Mine, January 1 to March 31.

Have You Ever Saved a Life?

Years of training and years of experience lie behind the deft strokes of the great surgeon's knife, as he performs a delicate operation. Life and death are in the balance. Loved ones tremble in apprehension. Finally, after anxious hours,—success! The supreme ability of one man in a million has saved

(Please turn to page 333)

Safety

By JACK WOOLRICH, Superior

We take pleasure in reproducing herewith the winning essay from the Superior District written by Jack Woolrich entered in the essay contest on Safety conducted by the Safety Department of The Union Pacific Coal Company among high school students in the various mining districts. The winning essay from the Reliance District written by Eileen Ainscough was presented in the July Employes' Magazine and other winning essays will appear from time to time.

IF SAFETY were foremost in every person's mind, the world would be a most pleasant place in which to live. Many lives would not be in the misery in which they are now. Many of the crippled would be well and as happy as other folk, as well as many lives saved. As you know, many accidents cannot be avoided, but if a person would think before he does a certain thing, many accidents would not happen.

In every occupation there is some danger. If a man works around machinery, he should not wear loose clothing, for if the clothes should be caught in the machinery, the man would be pulled into the machine and injured before the machine could be shut off.

Although men will tell people that they are doing wrongly the person will continue to do it until something happens. For example, a man went down the street at breakneck speed and hit a girl and killed her. The people did not take particular interest. Not until one of their loved ones was hurt or killed did they take heed. As everyone cannot see the accident and realize how serious it is, some will not take heed until it is too late.

I have been talking of dangers that lurk in occupations and traffic but many fatal accidents also happen in play. Many a boy or girl will take a dangerous chance only to show that he is better than the other boy or girl. This is not the best thing to do because many times one slip means death. Children should never be allowed to sleigh ride on a street where cars or other vehicles travel.

As I live in a mining town, I can add some about the workmen and this dangerous occupation. I have heard employers say at safety first meetings, that a safety minded workman is usually the best kind of a workman, and is far more valuable than a careless workman. In any occupation where there is danger, he is an example to his fellow workers especially the young workers. Any worker who is safety minded has generally received some instructions in first aid to help the injured and is usually prepared to take care of an injured worker.

Safety can be used around the home. When a person is about to go up a step ladder he should be sure that the ladder is solid so that no accident will occur.

If an electrical appliance is out of order, an electrician should be called to do the work unless you are well educated in that line of work.

If every person would try to overcome these accidents and think, it surely would be appreciated by everyone. If it were not worthwhile, why would men make safety devices and the like? Let this be your motto: "I will think before going headlong into danger or endangering a person's life. I will think well of SAFETY."

Have You Ever Saved a Life?

(Continued from page 332)

another life.

Most of us can never save a life that way. The surgeon's skill is not ours. But, by preventing accidents, every one of us can just as surely save lives and safeguard our fellow men against crippling injuries.

We can teach our children the enduring principles of safe living. We can correct unsafe practices in the places where we work. We can uphold the authority of our public officials in scientific engineering and impartial law enforcement. We can help in organized efforts to spread the gospel of safety to everybody. And, most of all, we can resolve in our own minds to perform no act dangerous to others or ourselves.

Great skill and long training are not needed for this kind of life saving. What we do need—all of us—is a new realization that "I AM my brother's keeper." Will you accept your personal share of this national responsibility? Will you save a life?

—Accident Facts, 1937 Edition
National Safety Council, Inc.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

Does not mean cleaning up once a week or once a month

It means keeping things cleaned up all the time.

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections

In the Annual Safety Contest

THREE more men who sustained injuries during the month of June will lose their chance to participate in the drawing for the grand prize, a five-passenger automobile, when the year is over. This is a prize worth winning, but more than that, to be eligible to participate means one must not have had a disabling injury, and, in the end, that is of the greatest importance.

There are still the same number of sections having injuries, eleven underground and one on the surface, but the man hours per injury for the period is lower at the end of June than at the end of May. With the end of June the year is half gone. The record thus far is not as good as any of us would like to see it. Included in the seventeen injuries there are two fatalities and several very serious injuries. If each one will accept the responsibility of his job, this will not happen in the latter half of the year.

WILL YOU DO YOUR PART?

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*Mine*	*Section*	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	Ed. While	Hanna 4,	Section 5	25,802	0	No Injury
2.	Chester McTee	Rock Springs 4,	Section 9	24,969	0	No Injury
3.	John Cukale	Rock Springs 4,	Section 6	24,192	0	No Injury
4.	R. T. Wilson	Winton 1,	Section 9	23,877	0	No Injury
5.	Joe Goyen	Superior B,	Section 5	23,205	0	No Injury
6.	Ben Cook	Hanna 4,	Section 3	23,142	0	No Injury
7.	Frank Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 2	22,960	0	No Injury
8.	Thos. Whalen	Superior C,	Section 2	22,393	0	No Injury
9.	George Wales	Hanna 4,	Section 6	21,875	0	No Injury
10.	Joe Jones	Hanna 4,	Section 4	21,490	0	No Injury
11.	Alfred Russell	Rock Springs 4,	Section 5	21,406	0	No Injury
12.	Clifford Anderson	Superior C,	Section 4	20,972	0	No Injury
13.	Sylvester Tynsky	Winton 1,	Section 6	20,895	0	No Injury
14.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs 4,	Section 8	20,783	0	No Injury
15.	Arthur Jeanselme	Winton 1,	Section 4	20,132	0	No Injury
16.	W. H. Buchanan	Reliance 1,	Section 5	19,845	0	No Injury
17.	Clyde Rock	Superior C,	Section 5	19,530	0	No Injury
18.	Roy Huber	Superior B,	Section 4	19,299	0	No Injury
19.	Joe Fearn	Reliance 1,	Section 6	19,264	0	No Injury
20.	Homer Grove	Reliance 1,	Section 4	19,138	0	No Injury
21.	Sam Gillilan	Superior D,	Section 2	19,061	0	No Injury
22.	Robert Maxwell	Reliance 1,	Section 3	19,012	0	No Injury
23.	Stewart Law	Superior C,	Section 3	18,718	0	No Injury
24.	Alfred Leslie	Superior B,	Section 7	18,445	0	No Injury
25.	Thos. Robinson	Superior D,	Section 3	18,172	0	No Injury
26.	John Peternell	Winton 1,	Section 3	18,088	0	No Injury
27.	Richard Haag	Superior D,	Section 4	17,871	0	No Injury
28.	Nick Conzatti	Superior D,	Section 1	17,703	0	No Injury
29.	Joe Botero	Winton 1,	Section 12	17,654	0	No Injury
30.	L. F. Gordon	Superior B,	Section 3	17,640	0	No Injury
31.	D. M. Jenkins	Winton 1,	Section 10	17,577	0	No Injury
32.	John Valco	Winton 1,	Section 11	17,570	0	No Injury
33.	W. B. Rae	Hanna 4,	Section 1	17,444	0	No Injury
34.	Henry Bays	Superior D,	Section 6	17,297	0	No Injury
35.	D. K. Wilson	Reliance 1,	Section 10	17,297	0	No Injury
36.	Paul Cox	Superior D,	Section 5	17,192	0	No Injury
37.	Anton Zupence	Rock Springs 4,	Section 7	17,178	0	No Injury
38.	Enoch Sims	Reliance 1,	Section 7	17,171	0	No Injury
39.	James Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 7	17,010	0	No Injury
40.	Julius Reuter	Reliance 1,	Section 9	16,625	0	No Injury
41.	Andrew Spence	Winton 1,	Section 7	16,569	0	No Injury

42.	A. M. Strannigan	Winton	1,	Section	14	16,562	0	No Injury
43.	George Harris	Winton	1,	Section	8	16,541	0	No Injury
44.	Pete Marinoff	Winton	1,	Section	5	16,527	0	No Injury
45.	Steve Kauzlarich	Winton	1,	Section	13	16,520	0	No Injury
46.	John Traeger	Rock Springs	4,	Section	1	16,499	0	No Injury
47.	Lawrence Welsh	Winton	1,	Section	2	16,268	0	No Injury
48.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs	8,	Section	6	16,212	0	No Injury
49.	Steve Welch	Reliance	1,	Section	8	16,058	0	No Injury
50.	James Reese	Rock Springs	4,	Section	3	16,030	0	No Injury
51.	James Whalen	Rock Springs	8,	Section	3	15,946	0	No Injury
52.	John Zupence	Rock Springs	8,	Section	2	15,582	0	No Injury
53.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs	4,	Section	2	15,484	0	No Injury
54.	Richard Arkle	Superior	B,	Section	2	15,022	0	No Injury
55.	J. Deru	Rock Springs	8,	Section	7	14,756	0	No Injury
56.	Milan Painovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section	10	14,343	0	No Injury
57.	Chas. Grosso	Reliance	1,	Section	1	14,315	0	No Injury
58.	Ed. Overy, Sr.	Superior	B,	Section	6	14,273	0	No Injury
59.	Arthur McTee	Rock Springs	8,	Section	9	14,091	0	No Injury
60.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs	8,	Section	4	13,531	0	No Injury
61.	James Gilday	Winton	1,	Section	15	13,265	0	No Injury
62.	Grover Wiseman	Superior	B,	Section	1	12,985	0	No Injury
63.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C,	Section	1	12,845	0	No Injury
64.	Albert Hicks	Superior	C,	Section	7	12,824	0	No Injury
65.	Frank Silovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section	12	10,549	0	No Injury
66.	Ed. Christensen	Rock Springs	8,	Section	11	9,982	0	No Injury
67.	M. J. Duzik	Reliance	7,	Section	3	9,884	0	No Injury
68.	Ben Caine	Superior	D,	Section	7	9,807	0	No Injury
69.	Harry Faddis	Reliance	1,	Section	11	9,422	0	No Injury
70.	David Wilde	Rock Springs	8,	Section	14	8,155	0	No Injury
71.	Thos. Overy, Jr.	Rock Springs	8,	Section	15	8,155	0	No Injury
72.	Angus Hatt	Rock Springs	8,	Section	13	7,224	0	No Injury
73.	George Blacker	Rock Springs	8,	Section	16	6,363	0	No Injury
74.	Anthony B. Dixon	Superior	D,	Section	8	1,939	0	No Injury
75.	James Harrison	Hanna	4,	Section	8	23,303	1	23,303
76.	L. Rock	Superior	C,	Section	6	20,685	1	20,685
77.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs	8,	Section	1	38,633	2	19,317
78.	Gus Collins	Hanna	4,	Section	9	18,928	1	18,928
79.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs	4,	Section	4	18,410	1	18,410
80.	Wilkie Henry	Winton	1,	Section	1	14,315	1	14,315
81.	Jack Reese	Reliance	7,	Section	2	13,930	1	13,930
82.	Robert Stewart	Reliance	7,	Section	1	18,144	2	9,072
83.	John Sorbie	Rock Springs	8,	Section	5	17,416	2	8,708
84.	Evan Reese	Reliance	1,	Section	2	15,232	2	7,616
85.	Harry Marriott	Rock Springs	8,	Section	8	11,333	2	5,667

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*District*	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	106,340	0	No Injury
2.	E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	71,662	0	No Injury
3.	William Telck	Reliance	57,407	0	No Injury
4.	R. W. Fowkes	Winton	52,969	0	No Injury
5.	Port Ward	Superior	93,849	1	93,849
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1937			1,826,978	17	107,469
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1936			1,728,773	13	132,983

Reliance No. 1 and Hanna No. 4 Mines Receive Honorable Mention

Reliance No. 1 and Hanna No. 4 Mines received honorable mention in the National Safety Competition for the year 1936.

Following is a copy of letter received by Reliance No. 1 and Hanna No. 4 Mines from Mr. Theodore Marvin, editor of "The Explosives Engineer", which sponsors the National Safety Competition for bituminous coal mines, conducted by the United States Bureau of Mines:

"Gentlemen:

As winners of honorable mention in the National Safety Competition of 1936, your organization is deserving of hearty congratulations. Please extend ours to all who were concerned in establishing such a fine record for the year's safe operation, and accept our best wishes for continued success.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE MARVIN,
Editor."

For the year, Reliance No. 1 Mine worked 188,561 man hours per injury and Hanna No. 4 Mine worked 103,800 man hours per injury.

Keep Your Name Off This List

The following men, on account of their having sustained a compensable injury during the past six months, are ineligible to participate in the awarding of the grand prize—a new five-passenger automobile, which will be awarded at the end of the year 1937.

August Gentilini, Rock Springs.
Lino Jokich, Rock Springs.
J. E. Jones, Rock Springs.
Edwin J. Parr, Rock Springs.
Marko Sikich, Rock Springs.
Anton Starman, Rock Springs.
Edward Willson, Rock Springs.

Wells Anderson, Reliance.
Mike Balen, Reliance.
Ciril Jackovich, Reliance.
William McPhie, Reliance.
Z. A. Portwood, Reliance.

Stewart Tait, Winton.

Gus Ambus, Superior.
W. J. Norvell, Superior.

Robert Cummings, Hanna.
George Staurakakis, Hanna.

Monthly Safety Awards

SAFETY meetings for the month of June were held July 1, 2, 6, 7 and 8, at Winton, Hanna, Superior, Rock Springs and Reliance, respectively. The mines which drew for the cash awards and suits are shown below. All mines which were eligible to draw for a suit of clothes have completed three months or more without a compensable injury.

Rock Springs No. 8 and Reliance Nos. 1 and 7 Mines each had one injury during the month which made them ineligible to participate. We would like to see all mines eligible to participate in these drawings. Remember when all mines work through an entire month without a compensable injury, the safety cash awards will be doubled.

Supplementary prizes were given at all districts and the interest ran high until the last prize was drawn. All the meetings were well attended.

Following are the winners of the awards:

Mine	First Prize $15 Each	Second Prize $10 each	Third Prize $5 Each	Unit Foreman $10 each
Rock Springs No. 4	Guy Gatti	Reno Dellai	Harold Fermon	Lester Williams
Winton No. 1	Edward Frank	Louis Flaker	Chas. French, Sr.	Arthur Jeamselmi
Superior "B"	Mike Tomich	Louis Kladianos	Fred Robinson	Richard Arkle
Superior "C"	Geo. Georgelakis	Eligio Dalpias	Wilbert Williams	Albert Hicks
Superior "D"	Herman Menghini	John Cieluszak	Joe Miskulin	Paul B. Cox
Hanna No. 4	A. Hyvonen	S. I. Rodda	H. Cutras	Joe Jones
Total	$90	$60	$30	$60

Suits of clothes awarded Joe Jereb, Rock Springs No. 4; Tom Rudelich, Winton No. 1 Mine; Angelo Vase, Superior "B" Mine; Jim Brncic, Superior "C" Mine; Roy Epps, Superior "D" Mine and Thomas Rimmer, Hanna No. 4 Mine.

Rock Springs No. 8, Reliance No. 1 and Reliance No. 7 Mines were ineligible to participate.

Bulletin Boards

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST COMPENSABLE INJURY

FIGURES TO JUNE 30, 1937

	Underground Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4 Mine	131
Rock Springs No. 8 Mine	29
Reliance No. 1 Mine	8
Reliance No. 7 Mine	14
Winton No. 1 Mine	168
Winton No. 3 Mine	325
Superior "B" Mine	195
Superior "C" Mine	131
Superior "D" Mine	222
Hanna No. 4 Mine	100

	Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple	2,437
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple	1,017
Reliance Tipple	853
Winton Tipple	2,637
Superior "B" Tipple	1,993
Superior "C" Tipple	2,911
Superior "D" Tipple	91
Hanna No. 4 Tipple	274

	General Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs	1,749
Reliance	2,021
Winton	2,234
Superior	105
Hanna	609

June Injuries

AUGUST GENTILINI, *Tyrol, age 68, married, pit car loaderman, Section No. 1, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Broken bone in left foot. Period of disability estimated eight to twelve weeks.

August was working in the 1 Plane section of the mine which is all pillar work. His place was on the low side of the entry. The loaded cars are pulled out of the dip places by using a rope which is attached to the loaded car and to the motor trip on the entry. The motor was pulling a loaded car out of the place in which August was working and he was following it. When the car reached the entry, the motor stopped and the car was allowed to run down against the empties on the trip. August was following the car with one hand on it, probably trying to retard the speed. When the loaded car struck the empties it left the track and his left foot was caught under the rear of the car. It is not an uncommon occurrence for the loaded car to go off the track when the cars bump, and it is hoped that men handling cars in these places will, in the future, be more cautious.

WILLIAM MCPHIE, *American, age 41, married, five dependent children, bellman and shot firer, Section 2, Reliance No. 1 Mine.* Fracture of fifth rib, left side, lateral displacement of fourth lumbar vertebrae. Period of disability undetermined.

Bill was working on the scraper crew as top bellman and shot firer. It was the last cut on the face and about one-half of it had been shot down the night before. Enough of this coal had been cleaned to make a runway for the scraper and they started to shoot the rest of the face. Three holes had been fired and Bill was connecting the fourth when the rock broke and caught him. The place was reasonably well timbered, eight foot railroad ties being used with two props under them. These were spaced about eight feet apart and straight props were used in between them. There was a slip running across the place from the face, and the rock broke along it. Every effort will have to be made to locate slips in the roof, and, when found, the timbering should be placed as close to the face as possible if this type of accident is to be avoided.

WELLS ANDERSON, *American, age 24, married, one dependent child, Joy operator, Section No. 1, Reliance No. 7 Mine.* Fracture of transverse process of left side, fourth lumbar vertebrae. Period of disability undetermined.

The Joy loader crew had just finished cleaning the face of a new entry and were bringing the Joy loader out to take it down the slope. At the slope the sinking hoist trip was attached to the Joy to pull it out of the entry parting and take it down below. It is necessary for the operator to stay at the controls to run and guide the Joy. When they were near the slope frog, the loader derailed and Anderson was caught between the machine and the leg of a crossbar. A system has now been worked out which will eliminate this kind of an accident. This accident might very easily have been a fatality and the utmost care will have to be exercised in the handling of this loader.

The Coronation of Queen Victoria

QUEEN Victoria of England was crowned in Westminster Abbey, London, on June 28, 1838, ninety-nine years ago. The Reverend R. H. Barham, of "Tappington Hall" fame, author of the "Ingoldsby Legends," wrote a fascinating though fictitious story of Queen Victoria's coronation, using as his mouthpiece Mr. Barney Maguire. How Barney got into the Abbey is explained by the author in a preface to the legend, both preface and legend following:

"It was in the summer of 1838 that a party from Tappington reached the metropolis with a view of witnessing the coronation of their youthful Queen, whom God long preserve! This purpose they were fortunate enough to accomplish by the purchase of a peer's tickets, from a stationer in the Strand, who was enabled so to dispose of some, greatly to the indignation of the hereditary Earl Marshal. How Mr. Barney managed to insinuate himself into the Abbey remains a mystery: his characteristic modesty and address doubtless assisted him, for there he unquestionably was. The result of his observations was thus communicated to his associates in the Servants' Hall upon his return, to the infinite delectation of *Mademoiselle Pauline over a Cruiskeen* of his own concocting."

"MR. BARNEY MAGUIRE'S ACCOUNT OF THE CORONATION"

Air: *The Groves of Blarney*

"Och! the Coronation! what celebration
For emulation can with it compare?
When to Westminster the Royal Spinster,
And the Duke of Leinster, all in order did repair!
'Twas there you'd see the New Polishemen
Making a skrimmage at half after four,
And the Lords and Ladies, and the Miss O'Gradys,
All standing round before the Abbey door.

"Their pillows scorning, that self-same morning
Themselves adorning, all by the candle-light,
With roses and lilies, and daffy-down-dillies,
And gould and jewels, and rich di'monds bright.
And then approaches five hundred coaches,
With Giniral Dullbeak.—Och! 'twas mighty fine
To see how asy bould Corporal Casey,
With his swoord drawn, prancing, made them kape the line.

"Then the Guns' alarums, and the King of Arums,
All in his Garters and his Clarence shoes,
Opening the massy doors to the bould Ambassydors,
The Prince of Potboys, and great haythen Jews;
'Twould have made you crazy to see Esterhazy
All jew'ls from jasey to his di'mond boots,
With Alderman Harmer, and that swate charmer,
The famale heiress, Miss Anja-ly Coutts.

"And Wellington walking with his swoord drawn, talking
To Hill and Hardinge, haroes of great fame:
And Sir De Lacy, and the Duke of Dalmasey,
(They call'd him Sowlt afore he changed his name,)
Themselves presading Lord Melbourne, lading
The Queen, the darling, to her Royal chair,
And that fine ould fellow, the Duke of Pell-Mello,
The Queen of Portingal's Chargy-de-fair.

"Then the Noble Prussians, likewise the Russians,
In fine laced jackets with their goulden cuffs,
And the Bavarians, and the proud Hungarians,
And Everythingarians all in furs and muffs.
Then Misthur Spaker, with Misthur Pays the Quaker,
All in the Gallery you might persave;
But Lord Brougham was missing, and gone a-fishing,
Ounly crass Lord Essex would not give him lave.

"There was Baron Alten himself exalting,
And Prince Von Swartzenburg, and many more,
Och! I'd be bother'd, and entirely smother'd
To tell the half of 'em was to the fore;
With the swate Peeresses, in their crowns and dresses,
And Aldermanesses, and the Boord of Works;
But Mehemet Ali said, quite gintaly,
'I'd be proud to see the likes among the Turks!'

"Then the Queen, Heaven bless her! och! they did dress her
In her purple garments and her goulden Crown;
Like Venus or Hebe, or the Queen of Sheby,
With eight young Ladies houlding up her gown,
Sure 'twas grand to see her, also for to he-ar
The big drums bating, and the trumpets blow,
And Sir George Smart! Oh, he play'd a Consarto,
With his four-and-twenty fiddlers all on a row!

"Then the Lord Archbishop held a goulden dish up,
For to resave her bounty and great wealth,
Saying 'Plase your Glory, great Queen Vic-tory!'
Ye'll give the Clargy lave to dhrink your health!'

Then his Riverence, retrating, discoorsed the mating,
'Boys! Here's your Queen! deny it if you can!
And if any bould traitour, or infarior craythur,
Sneezes at that, I'd like to see the man!'

"Then the Nobles kneeling to the Pow'rs appealing,
'Heaven send your Majesty a glorious reign!'
And Sir Claudius Hunter he did confront her,
All in his scarlet gown and goulden chain.
The great Lord May'r, too, sat in his chair, too,
But mighty sarious, looking fit to cry,
For the Earl of Surrey, all in his hurry,
Throwing the thirteens, hit him in his eye.

"Then there was preaching and good store of speeching,
With the Dukes and Marquises on bended knee:
And they did splash her with raal Macasshur,
And the Queen said 'Ah! then thank ye all for me!'
Then the trumpets braying, and the organ playing,
And sweet trombones, with their silver tones;
But Lord Rolle was rolling; 'twas mighty consoling
To think his Lordship did not break his bones!

"Then the crames and the custards, and the beef and mustard,
All on the tombstones like a poultherer's shop;
With lobsters and white-bait, and other swate-meats,
And wine and nagus, and Imparial Pop!
There was cakes and apples in all the Chapels,
With fine polonies, and rich mellow pears,—
Och! the Count Von Strogonoff, sure he got prog enough,
The sly ould Divil, underneath the stairs.

"Then the cannons thunder'd and the people wonder'd,
Crying 'God save Victoria, our Royal Queen!'
Och! if myself should live to be a hundred,
Sure it's the proudest day that I'll have seen!
And now, I've ended, what I pretended,
This narration splendid in swate poe-thry,
Ye dear bewitcher, just hand the pitcher,
Faith, it's myself that's getting mighty dhry."

25th Anniversary North Side Catholic Church

The 25th Anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the Church of Sts. Cyril and Methodius (known locally as the North Side Catholic Church) was celebrated on Sunday, July 11th, by four special masses following three days of special services. The outstanding ceremony was the 9 A. M. mass Sunday, after which a processional of the Church's organization.

The Rev. J. Koren, assistant to the Rev. Anton Schiffrer of the Church of St. John the Evangelist in Milwaukee, Wis., delivered the principal address. The Rev. Mr. Koren spoke as the personal representative of Rev. Schiffrer, under whose direction the North Side Catholic church in Rock Springs was finally completed. Continued ill health prevented Rev. Schiffrer attending. This mass was conducted in English.

The Rev. Father Vodushek of Chicago conducted one mass in the Jugoslavian language, acting as personal representative of Archbishop Gregory Rosman of Jugoslavia, a visitor here two years ago. The Rev. Andrew Dlugos came from Jessup, Pa., to conduct the Slovenian services, while the Rev. John Jurichek, in charge of a Croatian parish in Omaha, celebrated one mass in the Croat language.

In connection with the article above, we have been favored with a photo of the interior of this Church, which is here reproduced.

Interior view of North Side Catholic Church.

A Good Epitaph

Wouldn't it be worth while for all of us to so live our lives that those whom we leave behind, when we pass on, would want to have carved on our tombstones the following:—

In Loving Memory
of
John Whoosit
Who

Did All The Good He Could,
By All The Means He Could,
In All The Ways He Could,
In All The Places He Could,
And All The Times He Could,
To All The People He Could,
As Long As Ever He Could.

Born .....Died.....19....
His Soul Should Rest In Peace

Engineering Department

The Preservation and Collecting of Fossil Vertebrates[x]

Data Collected by C. E. SWANN.

ARTICLE NO. 25 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY

PART III.

IT MAY here be pointed out that the vertebrate paleontologist rarely deals with complete specimens, for, aside from the remains of fish and a few of the smaller reptiles and batrachians, a skeleton with every bone present is an exceptional prize. Usually the paleontologist must be content with the imperfect, a part of a skeleton, a limb, a foot, a skull, or perhaps only the dentition. We know many fossil animals, especially in the group Mammalia, only from the teeth; but, because of the diagnostic characters to be found in teeth, their precise study is important. Fortunately we can often construct a nearly complete specimen from several imperfect ones, provided the parts belong unquestionably to the same species. Such composite skeletons become almost as useful as those in which all parts belong to a single individual.

Since Cuvier's time, the belief has persisted that the paleontologist can reconstruct the skeleton of an extinct animal from a single bone or tooth. The absurdity of such an idea is clearly shown by the experience of competent paleontologists who have erred in their association of skeletal parts. More than one zealous worker has assigned a dissociated skull and foot to quite different groups of animals, only to realize his error with the discovery later of a skeleton having both these parts present. Thus, it will be seen that the paleontologist is forever adding to and revising the recorded knowledge of the various extinct animals with which he deals, in the expectation and hope—a hope often realized—that eventually the true skeletal structure of each will be made known. The more intimately we know the skeletal structure of an animal, the more precise will be our determination of its relationship to other animals, as well as its proper assignment in the general scheme of classification of the animal kingdom.

Another task of the vertebrate paleontologist—and, to a certain extent a feasible one, when the skeleton of an extinct animal is known—is to make the bones live again, that is, to restore the animal to its probable appearance in life. Although the bones do not divulge what sort of coat the animal had, they do tell to what group it belongs; and if the restorer has a knowledge of the external form of living animals, certain probabilities are at once suggested. For example, no reptile would be covered with feathers, and, if we may correctly judge from living reptiles, none of the extinct ones had coats of fur or hair. Various ridges, processes, and roughened areas on the bones indicate the points of attachment of essential muscles and ligaments, and, to those competent to interpret these distinguishing marks in an extinct animal, much is learned about its musculature, which, in life, gave the animal its external form. If the animal to be restored has living relatives, distant though the kinship may be, the probability of an error in the final restoration is much diminished. Folds, frills, and crests rarely leave a trace of their previous existence, so, if they are to be introduced into the restoration, the reconstructor must trust to his imagination. Occasionally impressions of the animal's skin are found, but here, again, our knowledge is fragmentary and the imagination must be called upon to fill in the gaps. Silhouettes have even come to light showing a whole dinosaur or ichthyosaur, but, so seldom as to make them the rarest of fossil trophies. As to the color of the coats of extinct animals, we have no information whatsoever, although it is usually assumed that the larger the creature, the more sombre was its tint. Certain external appendages comparable to the ears, tail and hump of the camel and the trunk of the elephant, must be restored from conjecture or analogy rather than from any precise evidence; for little or none is ever available.

Statuettes, paintings and drawings depicting ancient animals as they may have appeared in life have played a large part in bringing about a better understanding of these long-extinct creatures. A famous series of figures was made many years ago by Waterhouse Hawkins for exhibition in the Crystal Palace, London; but so little was known then of extinct animals that the creatures represented were almost purely imaginary. Within the past few years, however, Karl Hagenbeck has added to the collection of living specimens in his famous zoological gardens at Hamburg a number of life-size models of dinosaurs and other extinct reptiles. These figures, modeled under the direction of the sculptor Pallenberg and approved by paleontologists of note, are probably as faithful representations of these ancient creatures as it is possible to produce in the light of our present knowledge. Mr. Hagenbeck's example in including in his exhibit both extinct and living specimens might well be emulated in other zoological parks, since it enables

xFrom Smithsonian Scientific Series.

the visitor to observe at first hand the workings of evolution in animal forms.

But more valuable than restorations, perhaps, to acquaint the public with the striking creatures of past ages, are the mounted fossil skeletons, posed in life-like attitudes, which are found in many museums, both in this country and Europe. Mention has already been made of the preparation for exhibit at this time by the National Museum of an eighty-foot skeleton of Diplodocus.

Such mountings, tedious and costly as they are, reveal the gigantic size and unfamiliar form of extinct animals more effectively than any painting or modeled restoration could hope to do. And in addition to their value as visual lessons to the layman, mounted fossil skeletons often greatly facilitate the work of the researcher. For it is far easier to compare the bones of these animals and determine structure and relationships when the huge skeletons are assembled than when they are but uncoordinated fragments. In consequence, natural history museums everywhere are constantly adding to their collections of these exhibits.

Article No. 26. Shades of the Mesozoic Age.

Coal Here, There and Everywhere

FIFTY-FOUR bituminous and twenty-nine anthracite miners met death during April, 1937, caused by coal mine accidents, according to reports furnished U. S. Bureau of Mines. With a production of 25,735,000 tons the bituminous death rate for the month was 2.10 per million tons, while the fatality rate in anthracite properties was 4.31, the latter based on 6,736,000 tons. Combined, the death rate was 2.56.

Large deposits of lignite coal have recently been discovered in the valley of the Omo, Abyssinia.

In the 1936 National Safety Competition, The Union Pacific Coal Company's Reliance No. 1 Mine and Hanna No. 4 Mine were awarded honorable mention by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, for operation of bituminous properties "without a lost-time accident or whose accident severity rates ranked second, third, fourth or fifth in their respective groups"; this announcement having been made by Dr. John W. Finch, Director, Bureau of Mines.

Three hundred twenty-eight mines and quarries operating in 36 states took part in this contest.

The coal production of Japan for 1934 was 35,900,000 tons, that of 1935, 37,800,000 tons. The Japanese coal industry has been exhorted by the government to raise its output by the elaboration of a five-year plan so as to meet the expected growth in demand.

Mr. M. F. Peltier, Vice President, Peabody Coal Company, was elected President of the Illinois Coal Operators Association at the recent meeting of the Executive Board of the organization.

William Monay, for many years identified with coal operations in various western states died June 24th in a Salt Lake City hospital following an operation for peritonitis.

Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, April 15, 1877, he came to the United States ten years later, and his first coal experience was at Bush, Illinois, following which he later moved to Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Wyoming and Utah. He served in 1907 as General Superintendent of the Central Coal and Coke Company at Bonanza, Arkansas, later was moved to Rock Springs to handle the properties of the same company. Was also in the service of the Kemmerer Coal Company at both Conroy and Kemmerer.

He left to mourn his loss, a widow, one son and three daughters. The interment was made in Mt. Olivet Cemetery at Salt Lake City.

Mr. Peter M. Peltier, prominent as a pioneer coal producer in the Northern Colorado field, died at Denver on July 7th. For years he was President of the Boulder Valley Coal Company and also was Secretary of the Keystone Coal Company, a Routt Company operation. His wife survives him. The funeral obsequies were held at Denver. Mr. Peltier was born at Braidwood, Illinois, and had reached his 74th year.

The Bureau of Mines figures that the average time lost by the coal miner who suffers a temporary lost-time injury while at work is 22 days. The authority for this statement is based on their study of over 17,000 accidents obtained through the National Safety Competitions the past eight years. Legs and feet are the most vulnerable parts of the body it has been found and fractures require three times longer to heal than any other type of injury, on the average.

Announcement has been made of the marriage on June 28th at Denver of L. W. Mitchell and Mrs. M. L. Stephens. Mr. Mitchell is well known in Rock Springs having been a resident for several years and Executive Secretary of the Southern Wyoming Coal Operators Association, until the removal of his office to Cheyenne. Congratulations.

A Prayer for Drivers

By DOROTHY BROWN THOMPSON

Help me to drive as though each child were mine—
My very own;
Alert as though responsibility
Were mine alone.
This great machine, O Lord, is harnessed power,
Ruled by my will.
If I grow lax, with still, small voice arouse me:
Thou Shalt Not Kill!

McAuliffe's Kiltie Band Attends Southern Area Canadian Legion Convention at Santa Monica

EARLY on the morning of July 1, McAuliffe's Kiltie Band left Rock Springs for Santa Monica, California, to attend the Seventh Annual State Convention of the Canadian Legion, British Empire Service League, arriving at Santa Monica on July 2.

On the afternoon of July 3, the Band was requested to provide entertainment in the Carmel Hotel, headquarters for the Southern Area Convention. Thereafter, all delegates and guests attended the opening ceremony of the Greek Theatre at Santa Monica High School, where distinguished guests were introduced and a most unusually colorful and outstanding pageant was held, during which all Great Britain's colonies were represented with color-bearers in their native military uniforms. During this pageant McAuliffe's Kiltie Band represented Scotland, playing "All The Blue Bonnets Are Over The Border", and was greeted with a standing reception from the entire audience. Thereafter, the very capable master of ceremonies, Errol Sanders, speaking to the Canadian Legionnaires present, offered a very brief and concise talk introducing the Stars and Stripes, the colors of their adopted country; the color bearers and color guards marching to the center of a beautifully set stage to the tune of Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever." Directly following, the brass band in attendance played "The Star Spangled Banner", the entire audience joining in. This concluded one of the most impressive opening ceremonies the writer has ever witnessed.

On July 4, the Band was invited aboard the newly constructed United States airplane carrier "Ranger", where they were graciously received and shown through one of the most interesting ships ever constructed by the United States Navy. Aboard the "Ranger" was a crew of approximately 850 men, including a company of U. S. Marines. The entire crew left nothing undone to see that the Band, as well as members of the Canadian Legion, saw and understood all of the various mechanisms and construction of this outstanding aircraft carrier that could be shown to visitors. One of the outstanding features of this trip was the ability of the motor-powered life boats carried by the "Ranger" to transport guests from Santa Monica pier to the "Ranger", (the boats carrying 100 to 150 persons at unbelievable speed).

Directly following arrival at the pier at Santa Monica the Band attended the banquet held at the beautifully situated Riviera Club where a most delicious meal was served, followed by a very short and interesting program which included the well-renowned Edith Fellows, who sang two beautiful vocal selections. Thereafter dancing was enjoyed by the entire membership and their guests until 1 P. M. During the evening the name of Will Rogers was mentioned many times, not alone by the master of ceremonies, but by members and guests, paying outstanding tribute to one of the finest characters the world has ever known.

On July 5 at 9 A.M., a very spectacular parade was formed at the Carmel Hotel in which five Scotch bands participated, together with ten drum and bugle corps, as well as ten drill teams from various parts of California, with the exception of McAuliffe's Kiltie Band, which represented Wyoming, and, incidentally, led the Second Division of the parade. The line of march terminated at the Santa Monica stadium where the various pipe bands, as well as drum and bugle corps and drill teams were judged. At this time Eugene McAuliffe's Kiltie Band was unanimously chosen the winner of the pipe band competition, having competed against

Medal won by Glenroy Wallace in the Amateur Piping Contest.

Inscription face of medal:
PIPING
O. S. C. Games

Inscription back of medal:
1st
1937
Amateur
Glenroy Wallace

a band from Santa Monica composed of outstanding pipers as well as Pete Mathison, a very spectacular and competent bass drummer who has been seen many times in motion pictures where pipe bands were used; and a very well dressed band from San Jose, California, sponsored by the State Commander, W. H. O'Connor, who is a drummer in the band, the members of which wore beautiful busbies and who performed exceptionally well for the short time they had been organized, approximately one year.

Following the competitions aforementioned, all pipe bands were massed and followed the ancient Scotch tradition of presenting a massed band concert, which included twenty-eight pipers and ten drummers. At 2 P.M. the Scottish clans of Southern California held their annual games at Santa Monica stadium, at which time individual piping, dancing, as well as athletic sports were judged. At this time, prizes in the individual piping competition for professionals were won by George Mars and Alec Davidson. Glenroy Wallace, the youngest piper in McAuliffe's Kiltie Band, won first place in the amateur piping competition. Following these games the pipe bands were again massed, which concluded the festival at the Santa Monica stadium.

At 8:30 P. M., a grand ball was held in the beautiful La Monica ball room, situated on Santa Monica pier, where the Rock Springs post of the Canadian Legion received a trophy for their most outstanding record during the year last past, as well as the very coveted cup for the best pipe band presented to McAuliffe's Kiltie Band midst a rising salute and outstanding applause from all Canadian Legionnaires and their guests, a photograph of which, as well as the medal won by Glenroy Wallace, appears elsewhere in this issue. Following the presentation, dancing was enjoyed by all until 1 A.M.

The following day the members of the Band left for Rock Springs, encountering several washouts along the highway between Las Vegas and Cedar City, unusual rains having completely destroyed approximately six miles of highway in St. George Canyon. The trip from Cedar City to Rock Springs, approximately 470 miles, was driven during a downpour of rain.

Mr. W. H. Wallace and family remained in California for a few days to spend the remainder of their vacation, while George Mars and family drove to Seattle for a visit. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Andrew Hamilton, James Davis, Robert Hall, "Boots" McTavish and Art Anderson drove to Rock Springs, arriving there late the night of the eighth.

The entire personnel of McAuliffe's Kiltie Band wish to express their sincere thanks to Messrs. Eugene McAuliffe and George Pryde for making the trip possible.

Cup won by the McAuliffe Kiltie Band in the Pipe Band Competition. The inscription on the cup reads as follows:

1st Prize
Pipe Band Competition
Canadian Legion Convention
July 5, 1937
Santa Monica, California
Won by
McAuliffe Kiltie Band

Many outstanding courtesies were extended to McAuliffe's Kiltie Band by W. H. O'Connor, State Commander; Errol Sanders, Southern Area Commander; Louis Grant and Carl Carlson, as well as other members of the state officers staff and convention committees.

One of the outstanding topics of conversation was "Let's have McAuliffe's Kiltie Band at all Southern Area Conventions". Another parting remark from various members of the Canadian Legion was, "See you in Santa Barbara", which place has been chosen for the next Southern Area Convention.

Mose: "Wheah you all learn to sing?"

Violet: "I graduated from correspondence school."

Mose: "You suah lost lots of your mail."

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

CITY Judge Matthew Morrow, age 85, of Evanston, Wyoming, was honored on June 20th, Father's Day, by a visit of numerous relatives and friends. His son (Matthew—of Rock Springs—one of our Old Timers) and family, Andrew Morrow and family (Kemmerer), Mr. and Mrs. Fred Coles were amongst those in attendance at the reunion.

Mrs. James Moon, Sr., is visiting her son, James, at Kemmerer.

Jed Orme, wife and son, recently returned from a lengthy auto trip which included Southern California, Oregon and Washington. They left immediately after the Old Timers' Reunion. They report a delightful time, having visited relatives and acquaintances in many cities on their long journey.

Clarence Johnson. wife, son and daughter, have returned from vacationing in Minnesota. They motored the entire distance and had a most enjoyable outing.

Miss Jean Potter, Plattsville, Ontario, has been visiting her relatives here (Dan Potter and family) and they spent a week or ten days in Yellowstone Park and the North Country.

Old Timer "Mike" Timko, wife and daughter, (Dorothy, of the General Office staff) visited relatives at Fort Smith and Little Rock, Arkansas, and Virden, Illinois. At the latter place, they stopped over a few days to visit "Mike's" mother, who has reached her 87th year.

Two of our Old Timers living here bear the same name, Axel Johnson. Their picture is presented above.

Dodge Automobile Company Old Timers' Club

The Old Timers' Club of the Dodge Automobile Company, Detroit, Michigan, has a membership of 5,700 persons and is said to be the largest club of its kind in the world. Every member has at least ten years service and it embraces men and women in all branches of the organization. The President is George Renton, a 20-year man. George Weiner, 78, is the oldest member with 27 years service, although William Wohlfeil, 69, has been with the company 45 years since its bicycle manufacturing days. About 400 women are "Old Timers". There are several instances of three generations at work in the plant.

John Yedinak, retired Rock Springs employe, and Henry Krichbaum, of the mines here, were "snapped" in front of the Old Timers' building. John entered the service in this city in 1904 while Henry started here in 1907.

Samuel Dickinson Passes

The death of Samuel Dickinson occurred at the Hanna Hospital on Thursday morning, July 15th. He was one of the pioneers of that district, having resided in Carbon County some fifty years. Seven years since, he removed to Berkeley, California, where his son and daughter live, and made the journey each Memorial Day to Hanna and took part in the exercises at the old Carbon Cemetery, where the remains of several loved ones, relatives and friends, were interred. It was his wont each year to organize a Committee to clean up the cemetery and have things in readiness. Employed by the

Company at one time, he quit its service and entered into business on his own account, selling out to The Union Pacific Coal Company about 1928.

Interment was made in the old Carbon burial grounds on July 17th, the Masonic fraternity conducting the services. Mr. Dickinson had reached his 72nd year. The sympathy of the community is extended to the surviving members of the family.

Wanted: A Locomotive

In the July magazine, page 306, appears a small verse "Motives", while beneath it is another article descriptive of the new streamlined steam locomotive of the Union Pacific Railroad, all of which brings back to memory an early day incident. Several of the officials were making a trip of inspection in a company business car, and, to the best of the writer's recollection, they had reached a branch of the Idaho Division where heavy snow was encountered making it extremely difficult to proceed in either direction. A long message was addressed to the head operating official at Omaha citing the delay, etc., in getting over the road, winding up with the plea, "For God's sake, send us a locomotive". The winter was an unusually severe one and power was in great demand. The answer to the plea explained that the storm was general over the whole road, that every engine was in use and closed with the statement, "We have every motive except a locomotive," etc.

Tattooing the Body

A REPULSIVE PRACTICE BUT STILL NOT UNCOMMON IN MANY COUNTRIES.

IN BOYHOOD days, when the circus came to town, the first thing we craved was the daring young man on the flying trapeze. After that we were ready to escape the big top for the side show where the tattooed man had his abode. We longed to be tattooed. The tattooed man to us was a finer work of art than any produced by Rembrandt, Raphael, Whistler, or any of their kind.

This thought came to mind recently when a pictorial section of a newspaper printed an illustration of a big bruiser being operated on by Madame Mille. The man's body was literally covered with designs, such as the U. S. flag, eagle, and geometrical figures. Madame Mille was evidently sold on her skill. She was as liberally decorated as her subject, upon whom she was working.

AGE OLD CUSTOM

There is nothing new in this peculiar art. It's as old as civilization. In our own history tattooing was employed in early days in some eastern states as an identifying mark on second offense criminals. Now some countries forbid the practice. France is cited as one. Sailors and soldiers are forbidden to indulge in it. Sailors were much given to the practice. According to some writers, the seaman had a sweetheart in every port and the India ink designs in the flesh were intended to make them remember the different sweethearts.

Then again, it was thought the symbols warded off danger and sickness. An outline of a pig on the instep prevented drowning, while little circles on the temples were barriers to headache. The operation is a painful one.

LOST IN OBSCURITY

The origin of the custom is lost in obscurity, but self-adornment seems to have been the impelling force. Afterwards it was employed for religious and other ceremonial purposes, tribal distinctions, or as a mark of prestige or rank. The custom was formerly wide spread among primitive people. It is still practiced to a greater or less extent by the Polynesians, Japanese, Chinese, Burmese, Filipinos, Indians of North and South America, Fijians, Eskimos, and certain Australian and African tribes. Civilization has tended to discourage it, but the white race, to some extent at least, fall for it.

The highest development of the art is among the Polynesians. Generally it is attended there by a ceremony which has some tribal significance. The Maoris indulge the practice to an elaborate extent, especially as regards the face. From what we know of these folks it would be difficult to say whether tattooing added to or detracted from their looks.

In Japan the practice is found among the lower class males, but hands, neck, feet, and head are never marked. Among the Ainu tattooing is confined to females, but exposed parts of the body only. The Igorotes, of Luzon, Philippinos, make the practice quite common, the designs being mostly confined to lines and curves.

American Indians placed both religious and tribal significance to tattooing. Young Indians are marked with the personal or tribal totem at puberty. Fijians and Eskimos believe the practice essential to happiness in future life. Kaffirs look upon it as a mark of courage and therefore its use is limited to successful warriors.

The rudest and most unsightly method is credited to certain Australian and negro tribes, who cut deep gashes in the skin and fill them with clay, which resulted in raised scars.

Annual Garden Contest

The latter part of the present month you owners of the pretty flower gardens and vegetable plots, will be visited by a corps of judges who will select the outstanding contenders in our annual contest for the usual cash prizes. Don't omit to clean up and get your places in good condition for their inspection, their time of calling a little uncertain. Now is the time to pull out unsightly weeds and brush, trim your hedges, have things ship-shape before their arrival.

The Scottish Coal Trade

A Historical Sketch

By PROFESSOR A. M. BRYAN
(University and Royal Technical College, Glasgow)

"BEFORE man troubled to dig or mine coal he must have been satisfied that it could burn. Mystery surrounds the discovery of the combustible properties of the 'beautiful black stone which burns,' but as in many other things where the truth lies hid, tradition comes to our aid and tells us a pretty story. As far as Scotland is concerned, one day, so the story goes, whilst the shepherds who tended their flocks on the lands of the Monks of Newbattle sat warming themselves around a wood fire which they had kindled in one of the meadows, they were amazed to find that the very soil itself had become ignited. By mere chance they had lit their fire on the outcrop of a coal seam. In their efforts to subdue the flames they realised that the 'beautiful black stones,' pieces of which no doubt had attracted their attention many a time because of their unusual texture and colour, had been set alight. The shepherds carried home the news to their masters, the monks, who quickly realised the value of the discovery. They soon dug up some of the 'black stones,' put them to the test and, having proved their heat-giving properties, used them as a fuel to replace wood. Thus it was that, towards the end of the 12th century, the coal mining industry of Scotland began. The earliest recorded grant of a coal mine was made between the years 1210 and 1213 to the Monks of Newbattle by Seyer de Quinci. The Charter in which the gift is set forth consequently stands as evidence of an actual coal mine at the beginning of the 13th century, and assigns to the Monks of Newbattle the very interesting position of the earliest of known Scottish coal-masters. The words of this old Charter which, of course, was written in Latin, are interesting. Translated, it reads thus:—

" 'To all the sons of the Church of St. Mary, Seyer de Quinci Earl of Wyntoun, greeting:—

'Know that I have given and have confirmed, by this my charter, to God and the Church of St. Mary of Newbattle, and to monks serving God in that place, for an unconditional and perpetual gift, and for the increase of the church which Robert my father bestowed on the same—to wit, in the territory of Tranent, the full half of the marsh extending from west to east as far as the River Whitrig, that is to say, that portion which lies nearer to their cultivated land. Further, the Coal Heugh and quarry between the aforesaid River Whitrig, and the bounds of Pinkie and Inveresk, and in the ebb and flow of the sea.

'There I will direct that no one of my men may have any share, neither in the pasture, nor in the Coal Heugh, nor in the quarry, without the consent or goodwill of the same monks.

'Before these Witnesses:—
'W. Bishop of St. Andrews, Ingram of Ballia, Simon de Quinci, Alexander of Seton and others.

'And observe the seal which this charter has, different from others.'

"There are no records to show how long the Holy Fathers continued to work the coal in the lands of Tranent. The workings would be of the simplest character, and would comprise a series of tunnels driven in the seam from the outcrop, preferably to the rise, so that the water would drain away naturally and the coal would be easily withdrawn. Probably it was only after the roadways had been driven in for a considerable distance underground and the difficulties of drainage, haulage and support began to assume formidable proportion, that the workings ceased. Be that as it may, that coal had been worked in this area on a relatively big scale from the time of its discovery down to the year 1547 there can be no doubt, for it is related that when Protector Somerset with his army arrived at Tranent a few days previous to the Battle of Pinkie, not a living soul—man, woman or child—remained in the village to greet the English Commander. The whole community with all their 'gudes and gear,' had fled for safety to the coal wastes of the district!

"In other parts of Scotland the industry also began and flourished under religious auspices, for the first record we have of coal being mined in Fife is dated 1291 when the proprietor of the Estate of Pittencrieff in Dunfermline. Fife, granted a Charter to the Abbot and Convent of Dunfermline giving the ecclesiastical fathers authority to open a coal heugh on any land on the estate, excluding arable land. There can be little doubt, however, that coal had been used in Fife long before this time, because some of the Fife coal seams, outcropping as they do along the shores of the Forth, were subject to denudation. Fragments of coal would, therefore, be washed up in appreciable quantities upon the shore where this 'sea-cole' would be collected by women and children and sold for fuel in place of wood. Only the other day the heavy seas denuded part of the rocky coast between Dysart and East Wemyss and exposed some old pillar workings in a seam 4 ft. thick. The pillars were about 9 ft.

square and were probably formed centuries ago. Although it is supposed by some that this source of the fuel gave to coal the early name of 'sea-cole,' the general belief is that this name was derived from the fact that coal was first carried to distant parts by ship.

"It is on record, too, that dignitaries of the church were also the early pioneers of the coal trade in Ayrshire where it is thought that coal was first worked in the basin of the River Girvan in the year of Flodden. It is recorded that the Abbot and Monks of Crossraguel Abbey in Kirkoswald Parish, Ayrshire, accumulated great wealth, no doubt from the coal heughs which were part of the rich revenues of the Abbey.

"From the earliest times down almost to the outbreak of the Great War the industry grew in importance, but it was not, as is popularly believed, a slow and steady development until the later years of the 18th century, followed by a rapid expansion until quite recent years. Contrary to common belief, the mining of coal in Scotland had become one of its most important industries, indeed the most important industry with the exception of agriculture, long before the dawn of that period, now known as the Industrial Revolution, in the latter half of the 18th century. At first the growth of the coal trade was probably quite regular and slow and by the middle of the 16th century it is doubtful if the annual output of coal in Scotland reached 40,000 tons. But the next century and a half, 1550 to 1700, saw progress that was little short of revolutionary. During that period the annual output increased not less than twelve-fold to almost half-a-million tons.

"During this stage of its development a large amount of capital must have been attracted to the mining industry and spent upon the sinking and equipment of comparatively large mines. What was regarded as the greatest engineering triumph of the times was achieved by Sir George Burce, whose coal mine at Culross, near the shores of the Forth, was considered to be one of the wonders of the times. As one old record puts it: 'The marvel of it was that there were two ways into it, one by land and one by sea.' That it was much in advance of the times will be readily admitted when one remembers that it was not until after the Hartley Pit Disaster in 1852 that two separate means of ingress to or egress from a mine were made compulsory by law. But it had a claim to fame in another way for the King is said to have visited this mine. Tradition relates that he descended the mine by way of the shaft on dry land and was brought up the shaft situated on the foreshore and which was surrounded by the sea at high tide. In such strange circumstances little wonder the cry of 'treason' arose and that it was only with great difficulty that the Royal Visitor was assured of his safety. Taylor, the water poet, after a visit to the Culross mine in 1616, wrote: 'I never did see, read or heare of any worke of man that might parallel or be equivalent with this unfellowed and unmatchable worke.'

"By the end of the 16th century, men had already begun to refer to coalmining as an *industry* and to coal as *our* great national asset. This, then, was the period when coalmining rose to a place of major importance in the economic life of Scotland and exerted a powerful influence upon the industrial, commercial, social and even political developments of the times. How are we to account for this striking increase in the volume of the coal trade? It is mainly to be accounted for by the minor industrial revolution that took place in Scotland at this period.

"Coal, probably first used by the monks for domestic purposes, would find its way into the dwellings of the humble labourers in the mining districts where people would be attracted to burn it because it was plentiful and cheap. Aeneas Silvius, who visited Scotland in the fourteenth century, tells us that the beggars at church doors received as alms 'pieces of stone with which they went away quite contented . . . These pieces of stone, whether with sulphur or whatever inflammable substance it may be impregnated, they burn in place of wood.' Apart from its use for domestic purposes coal was only used in the early days of the few artisans, limeburners and smiths. Writing of Scotland in 1526, Hector Bolce states that 'In Fyffe are won black stanis quilk hes sa intollerable hait quhen they are kendillit, that they resolve and meltis true, and are therefore richt profitable for operations of smiths and such artificers as deal with other metals.' It did not, of course, come into general use without meeting with considerable opposition although there is much less evidence of this in Scotland than in most other countries, many of the objections were no doubt fanciful. Among other things, the unfortunate fuel was accused of vitiating the air, causing affections of the chest, spoiling the food cooked by its aid, soiling linen, and worst of all, impairing the delicacy of the female complexion! Many citizens were deeply offended 'at the sulferous smoke and the savor of the firing.' Perhaps the necessity which compelled the more general use of coal, in spite of fanciful objections, was the ever-increasing scarcity of wood. Year by year the dense forests which originally covered the country were fast disappearing with the development of industry and as the wants of the growing population brought more and more land into cultivation.

"But in the late 15th and early 16th centuries there was an industrial awakening in Scotland. Manufactories of different sorts sprang up, and larger quantities of coal and salt began to be exported from the Firth of Forth to England and to continental countries. Large quantities of coal were certainly employed in the production of salt by the evaporation of sea-water. With the dawn of the 17th century the area around the shores of the Firth of Forth—the area where coalmining first began and has made greatest progress—was studded with

coal pits and salt pans. King James VI as he stood on a hill near Falkland and watched the small grey puffs of coal smoke from the salt pans curl together into a tinted horseshoe above the water, compared his kingdom to a 'beggar's mantle with a fringe of gold.' The fringe gradually widened, and by the end of the century contained more than fifty coal mines of considerable magnitude and importance, some producing annual outputs of not less than 15,000 tons. Little wonder the Earl of Wemyss, speaking on behalf of the Scottish colliery owners in 1658, was able to say—'Coale is one of the greatest staple comodityes of the realme."

"It was about this time that we first begin to hear of the extension of the mining industry to the West of Scotland. But it was not until after the deepening of the Clyde in the 18th century that coalmining in the West became really important and, indeed, ere long, the real centre of the industry in Scotland. By the end of the 18th century the annual output had reached nearly two million tons. We had now entered the period of the Industrial Revolution. The mining industry expanded with astonishing rapidity, especially in the West and particularly in the rich and fertile valley of the Clyde, mainly as a result of the growth of Glasgow to be one of the world's greatest centres of the heavy industries, due to the invention of the 'Hot Blast' by Neilson and the discovery of the Blackband Ironstone in the Lanarkshire coalfield. With the dawn of the 20th century the yearly output reached the amazing figure of 33,112,204 tons. Progress continued, and by 1910 the ouput was 41,335,132 tons. There seemed no adequate reason why progress should not be maintained. Reserves of proved coal were still plentiful especially in Fife, and the Lothians and in parts of Ayrshire and Stirlingshire. But the rich Clyde Valley basin was already beginning to show its first signs of exhaustion.

"At long last there came the decline. In 1913 the yearly output of the coal mines of Scotland reached its maximum total of 42,456,516 tons. Then followed the period of the Great War with its inevitable disturbance of world economic conditions. By 1920 the output had fallen to 31,523,941 tons. During the next decade, despite the return of Britain to the gold standard and the disastrous national disputes of 1921 and 1926, the industry maintained its position, for in 1930 the output was 31,658,700 tons. But it was a long way short of the pre-war standard. The great depression in world trade now set in, and, in common with many other industries, coalmining did not escape its devastating effects. In such times the coal trade has always been at a disadvantage in comparison with, say, the engineering trades, in that it has no 'heavy' and 'light' sides, no luxury as distinct from industrial branches. In times of depression the whole industry suffers, and not merely one branch of it.

"By 1933 the output had fallen by another two-and-a-half millions to 29,243,341 tons. This decrease in the general use of coal due to the depression could be regarded as more or less temporary. But it soon became evident that some definitely fundamental changes of a serious nature had taken place. The coal trade had not been affected only by the general slump. Its field of usefulness had been entered by other sources of power on land and sea; its foreign markets had been invaded by other coal producing countries, whilst almost every European country with coal deposits or natural water supplies of its own had further developed its natural resources. It became evident that some of our export markets, had become permanently lost or considerably curtailed. Moreover, the combustion engineers and heavy industries generally had not only effected tremendous economies in the use of coal for steam raising and in their general processes, but the very habits of the people had undergone a decisive change. There was now less desire on the part of the people to stay at home, while large houses with large fireplaces had given way to smaller houses with smaller fireplaces, and equipped with every facility for the use of gas and electricity, all tending to an appreciable reduction in the consumption of coal for domestic use.

"The cumulative effect of all these items resulted in a general decline of the coal trade. The year 1934 saw a welcome change. The output in Scotland increased by over two million tons and more miners were employed. But continued progress was slightly arrested in 1935 because of the difficult international situation and the internal dissension between capital and labor. With the trade boom of the past two years, the coal trade of Scotland has been more prosperous. The development of collieries in Fife and the Lothians has led to an improvement in the export trade. But one black spot must remain—the gradual extinction of the coal mines of Lanarkshire, due either to exhaustion or through the encroachment of water from mines closed down during the depression. With the failure of the deep bore put down near Hamilton to prove the existence or otherwise of the coals in the Limestone Measures, the fate of the Central Lanarkshire Field was sealed. It must surely be exhausted, except for a few collieries here and there, at quite an early date, unless considerable sums of money are spent in an attempt to dewater the flooded mines. The prospects in Lanarkshire are certainly not bright. But with plenty of available reserves of proved coal in other districts, there is no need to despair of the future of the Scottish coal trade for lack of reserves for a long time to come.

"The restoration of the coal trade must come in the long run from the results of scientific research, from the discovery of new uses for coal or new processes for increasing the demand for coal, especially those that aim in making coal or coal products the raw materials for new industries. It has long been realised that if some product derived from coal could be produced to compete fairly in

the open market with imported natural fuel oils, then the prosperity of the coal trade would be assured. Coal is still our greatest national asset. The coalmining industry must still largely remain the basis of our national prosperity. It is inconceivable that it should be allowed to decline. Fortunately, future prospects are bright. As Mr. C. Augustus Carlow so well pointed out in his recent presidential address to The Institution of Mining Engineers, coalmining in this country must not be regarded as diminishing industry even though the recent depression and setback in the tonnage of exports lends some colour to this view. No such suggestion should be entertained. On the contrary, coal consumption generally is not decreasing while new uses for coal are on the eve of developments which may create a considerable additional demand. Moreover if. as was said at the World Power Conference in September last, the oil supplies of the world may show signs of approaching exhaustion in the near future, the coalfields will no doubt acquire a new importance. But whether or not the oil supplies of the world are nearing exhaustion, there is no need to despair for the future of the Scottish coal trade. Its prospects are still bright. There are plenty of reserves of proved coal. The only change we can forecast is that its centre of gravity will swing once again to the East, to the area around the shores of the Firth of Forth, the land of its birth."

From "Colliery Engineering," London Issue of May, 1937.

I Wish I'd Thought of That!

Jimmy Watt imagined engines from a kettle full of steam;
Now we have the railways, all because of Jimmy's dream.
Galileo dreamed of watches in a lamp above a mat,
But all I seem to think of is, I wish I'd thought of that!

Gravitation came to Newton when an apple mussed his hair;
The Messrs. Wright watched pigeons fly, now our Air Force takes the air.
Mr. Franklin's kite went soaring—it put juice in every flat.
But my skull is made of wishbone. How I wish I'd thought of that!

Sun tan powder made a million, so did holes in underwear;
Chewing gum and snappy slogans, safety pins and marcelled hair;
Telephones, refrigeration, Henry's Lizzies, my straw hat—
Say, whence came the collar button? Gee, I wish I'd thought of that!

I'm always wishing, wishing, but I wish to wish no more;
I'm resolved to think of something, even if my brain grows sore.
Surely in my cerebellum there's a little thought whereat
I can find relief from saying that I wish I'd thought of that!

Maybe when all cells are hitting at a first-class thinking pace,
Why, I'll have a chance to show 'em how they ought to run this place.
Yes, I'll make the big suggestion; I'll be hauled upon the mat.
And I'm here to say I'll tell 'em; I'm the guy who thought of that!

—Author unknown

Something About Engine Trouble

AS LONG as an automobile keeps up its marvelous performance, you probably think little about the engine that hums quietly under the hood. You are scarcely aware that there is an engine because of the very smoothness and regularity with which it does its work. Then something suddenly goes wrong. There is engine trouble. The car ceases to perform smoothly. Difficulties follow. You begin to realize what that steady performance had meant to your comfort and safety.

YOUR ENGINE

Your body is a little like that car. Within there is a powerful engine, the heart, which makes possible a smooth, steady progress through life. As long as this engine keeps pumping steadily, you forget it exists. Only when it ceases to do perfect work do you appreciate what a remarkable piece of machinery it has been.

Just consider the heart for a moment. Though only about the size of a man's fist, it does an astonishing piece of work. It pumps fifty gallons of blood an hour. It never sleeps, never loafs, never takes a vacation from the beginning of life to the end. The only rest it ever gets is between beats.

And yet with all the work it has to do, the strong heart does not give out suddenly, unless it has been injured or ill-treated. It cannot, however, be expected entirely to withstand the strain of continuous over-exertion, or the repeated attacks of germs or poisons, and the possibly weakening effects of disease.

GIVE YOUR HEART A CHANCE

Heart disease is frequently preventable. What should one do to keep the heart healthy?

1. *Go to the doctor* every year for a health examination, and follow his advice. This suggestion applies to children as well as adults. *After a serious illness, have the doctor give your heart* thorough examination. Then return to active life as carefully and slowly as possible so that your heart will have plenty of time to rest from the strain.

2. *Look after* infected teeth or tonsils.

3. *Go to the dentist* regularly.

4. *Keep your weight near the average,* for a person of your age, sex and height.

5. *Have a well-balanced diet* and do not overeat.

6. *Do not take headache medicine* without consulting your doctor. Advertised cures for headaches may contain drugs that are harmful to the heart.

7. *Consult your doctor* about the use of tobacco and stimulants.

8. *Live a well-rounded life.* Exercise regularly but stop before you are over-tired.

9. *If you have children, consult a doctor* whenever one of them complains of even mild leg ache or pains in the joints.

10. *Watch your child after he has had one of the "children's diseases" or any serious illness,* especially rheumatic fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or measles. Have the doctor examine him before he goes back to school. Care at this time may prevent serious trouble later. Early use of antitoxin in treating a case of diphtheria will help save the heart from injury. (But why allow a child to have diphtheria at all when toxin-antitoxin will absolutely prevent it?)

1,432 Motorists Struck Sides of Trains in 1936

OF THESE ACCIDENTS, 33% OCCURRED AT CROSSINGS PROTECTED BY A WATCHMAN OR BY SAFETY DEVICES.

APPROXIMATELY 38 per cent of accidents at highway-railroad grade crossings during 1936 resulted from operators of motor vehicles crashing into the sides of trains, according to a report just issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Of the 3,792 highway-railroad grade crossing accidents that took place last year, 1,432 were caused by motor vehicles running into the sides of trains, resulting in 297 fatalities and 2,134 injuries.

Of these 1,432 accidents, 964, or 67 per cent, occurred at unprotected crossings, while 468, or 33 per cent, occurred at crossings which were protected by a watchman or safety devices. Signals indicating the presence of a train were operating in 294 cases, a watchman was on duty in 176 cases, and gates were down in 18 cases.

Sunday proved to be the day of greatest frequency for accidents of this type. In 299 instances, or 21 per cent of the total, trains were standing still, while in 1,126 instances, or 79 per cent, trains were moving.

Freight trains were involved in 890 accidents, passenger trains in 256 accidents, and yard movements in 278 accidents. During daylight hours 127 collisions involved freight trains, 158 involved passenger trains, and 35 involved yard movements.

The report shows that 324, or 23 per cent, of these accidents, occurred during daylight, while 1,108, or 77 per cent, took place at night. The term "night" refers to the period beginning one-half hour after sunset and ending one-half hour before sunrise.

The greatest number of fatalities occurred between one and two A. M. During this hour 36 persons were killed and 243 injured. The view was unobstructed in 202 daylight accidents and 801 of those at night, while the weather was reported clear in 231 daylight and in 767 night accidents.

In 125 instances the driver of the motor vehicle was intoxicated. Of these 125 accidents six occurred during daylight and 119 at night. In 14 cases the driver was asleep.

Passenger automobiles were involved in 1,211 collisions, motor trucks in 205 collisions, and buses and cycles in 16 collisions. According to the report, 558 accidents occurred in urban territory, 133 in the suburbs, and 400 in rural districts.

—*Railroad Data.*

Nurses Graduate

The training school class of nine nurses of the Wyoming General Hospital were handed their diplomas on the evening of July 7th at the Congregational Church, Miss Barbara Freeman, Superintendent of the institution, introducing the successful young ladies, the Hon. Governor, Leslie A. Miller, making the presentation speech.

Rev. S. A. Welsh, Pastor South Side Catholic Church, delivered the class address outlining the history of nursing, sketching the life of Florence Nightingale, etc.

Rev. H. C. Swezy, Episcopal Church, was master of ceremonies, Rev. Keenan Sheldon, Congregational Church, offering the invocation and benediction.

Prior to adjournment, each graduate was presented with her nurse's pin at the hands of Miss Frances Neal, Educational Director of the training school.

The ceremonies were concluded by all the nurses repeating in unison the Nightingale pledge.

The names of the graduating nurses are: Beverly Richmond, Dora Ackerlund, Ellis L. Roberts, Annie L. Overy, Elizabeth Baker, Elizabeth Baston, Zu-Dora Hatch, Mary Head, and Mary Van Valkenburgh.

An unusually large crowd was in attendance, several members of the State Board from Cheyenne amongst them.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

Graduate: "Professor, I have made some money and I want to do something for my old college. I don't remember what studies I excelled in."

Professor: "In my classes you slept most of the time."

Graduate: "Fine! I'll endow a dormitory."

Laughs

A woman was being shown over a country seat in North Wales famous for its fine pictures. One of these was a portrait labeled "Nell Gwyn, after Sir Peter Lely."

The woman gazed at this picture with marked interest.

"So that's the hussy, is it?" she remarked. "I always thought it was King Charles II she was after."

"Went fishing today." "Have any luck?" "Sure, very good luck." "What did you use for bait?" "Chewing tobacco! Never heard of such bait. How do you use it?"

"Well, you just put it on the hook. The fish comes up and gets it and goes away. Then when he comes up to expectorate, you hit him over the head with the pole."

The marble tournament was on in full fury. One little boy had missed an easy shot, and let slip a man-sized oath.

"Edward!" called a preacher from the spectator's bench. "What do little boys who swear when they are playing marbles turn into?"

"Golfers." was the laconic reply.

A farmer bought a large mantel clock, one of the kind that strikes the hours and half hours.

One night he was awakened by the striking of the clock. Something had gone wrong with the mechanism and the chimes, instead of stopping with the usual 12. kept right on sounding. The bewildered farmer counted them up to 102, and then awakened his wife:

"Mary. for God's sake, get up! It's later than I've ever known it to be before!"

A customer sent this note to his grocer:

"Please send six dozen eggs; if good, I will send check."

The grocer. however, was not doing any business on such risky terms, so he replied:

"Send check; if good, I will send six dozen eggs."

RIGHT, AT THAT

A city business man was very keen on having proficient clerks in his employ. Before a clerk could enter his office he was required to pass a written examination on his knowledge of business.

At one examination one of the questions was: "Who formed the first company?"

A certain bright youth was a little puzzled at this, but was not to be floored. He wrote:

"Noah successfully floated a company while the rest of the world was in liquidation."

He passed.

Two Georgia darkies were discussing the financial condition of the country. They didn't agree.

"You's all wrong," one vociferated. "Dey ain't no money sho-tage. Ah asked mah bankuh is he out o' money and he tuk me in de vault and showed me piles an' piles o' money. An' I says, could he let me have jus' a little. An' he says, sho' he could. Has Ah any collat'rul! An' Ah hasn't. Now dat's what de mattuh wif dis country. Dey's plenty o' money, but we'se jus' runnin' sho't on collat'rul."

Scottish Humor

Scotland has a habit of producing original and amusing men. Dr. Arthur Pillans Laurie, the famous chemist, met a number when, as a young man, he attended Edinburgh University.

One was Dr. Archibald Geikle, professor of geology. Geikle was chipping rock in the Ayrshire Highlands one day when he came across a shepherd, who asked: "What are ye doing with that hammer?"

"Finding out how the world was made," said Geikle.

"Have ye foond it oot yet?" asked the canny shepherd.

Geikle was full of his subject, and went on to tell the shepherd about the Ice Age, the Carboniferous Epoch, the Silurian Epoch, and other subtleties of geology. He stayed that night with a local laird, complimented him on the intelligence of the local peasantry, and mentioned his meeting with the shepherd.

"That will have been our Jock," said the laird. "He has been talking about you."

"Really, and what did he say?" asked Geikle.

"He said, 'I met a wee man in the hills the day with a hammer; man, he was the grandest liar I hae ever met.' "

Yet another worthy was the inventor, "Hydraulic Brown," of Brown Brothers. Among other things, says Dr. Laurie in his deeply interesting and amusing autobiography. "Pictures and Politics" (International Publishing Company), Brown tried his hand at a planing machine, but without success. Valve after valve was added, and it grew more and more complicated. One day a friend saw him standing gazing at the machine, and heard him say: "I don't know if any other beggar can understand that machine, but I'm damned if I can."

Doyle had served as ship's doctor on a Dundee whaler. One day a man was telling a party of friends about the enormous weight of a salmon he had caught. "The last fish I had at the end of my line weighed a hundred tons," said Doyle. "A salmon weighing a hundred tons?" asked the man. "No." said Doyle, "a whale."

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Choice Recipes

A TASTY canape may be made by spreading thinly cut slices of boiled ham with sweet pickle relish (mixed with salad dressing) and rolling them. The canapes may be held together by sticking toothpicks in each.

CREAMED SHRIMPS

Remove seeds and membrane from 2 green peppers and cook for 5 minutes in boiling salted water. Cut into thin strips. Blend 3 tablespoons butter with 3 tablespoons flour and stir 1 pint of milk in slowly. Cook until smooth. Add 1 pint shrimps, the peppers and ½ teaspoon salt and cook until the shrimps are hot. Serve in pattie shells or on squares of buttered toast.

CRAB SALAD SUPREME

On a bed of crisp lettuce place a layer of chopped pimentoes, then a layer of flaked crab meat and over all a dressing made of 1 cup mayonnaise, 1 cup whipped cream, 2 tablespoons catsup, 1 teaspoon tarragon vinegar, ½ teaspoon lemon juice. Serve with salted crackers or hot cheese biscuits.

SALMON AND POTATO SALAD

Another combination that makes for a nice luncheon salad. Flake 1 can salmon and season with salt, pepper and lemon juice. Add 6 sliced freshly boiled potatoes, 2 tablespoons minced onion, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, 1 cup mayonnaise dressing. Chill and serve on a bed of lettuce garnished with rings of green peppers.

PINEAPPLE-RHUBARB JAM

Six cups peeled rhubarb, 2 cups diced pineapple, ½ cup orange juice, ⅓ cup lemon juice, 1 tablespoon grated lemon rind, 5 cups granulated sugar.

Mix the ingredients and simmer until the jam thickens. Pour into sterilized jars. Cool. Seal.

IOWA SALAD

Two cups cooked kidney beans, 3 hard-cooked eggs diced, celery, ¼ cup chopped sweet pickles, 1 tablespoon minced onions, ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika, ⅓ cup salad dressing.

Wash and drain the beans. Add to the rest of the ingredients and chill. Serve in lettuce-lined bowls.

BROWN BREAD

Two cups graham flour, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, ⅔ cup dark brown sugar, ⅓ cup molasses, 1⅔ cups sour milk, 2 tablespoons fat melted.

Mix ingredients and pour into two greased loaf pans. Let rise 10 minutes and bake 45 minutes in a moderately slow oven.

PIQUANT BEETS

Two cups diced cooked beets, 2 tablespoons flour, 4 tablespoons granulated sugar, ¼ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon paprika, ⅛ teaspoon celery salt, ¼ cup vinegar, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, 2 tablespoons butter.

Mix ingredients and simmer five minutes.

Activities of Women

OLYMPIA Brown Willis, of Malone, N. Y., was the first American woman to be ordained as a minister, in 1863.

Miss Beulah Louise Henry of North Carolina, is the most prolific inventor among American women. She has fifty-two patents registered.

Princess Elizabeth of England is becoming an expert horseback rider and recently had her first lesson in jumping.

Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of the former president and chief justice of the United States, is to receive a pension of $5,000 a year from the government.

The first trotting horse race designed especially for women was recently held at Mineola, L. I., by the Nassau Driving club. Women rode the sulkies and handled the reins themselves.

Taking a tip from American airlines, transcontinental trains have installed stewardesses. One line has thirty-three. All competent nurses, they are selected for neatness and good looks, as well as for ability.

Mrs. Annie B. Desel, aged 75, who has been secretary and treasurer of the Central Ladies Bowling club of New York city since 1901, still goes bowling every Tuesday night. She bowls an average score of 155.

The Needlework Guild of America collects garments made or bought by its members and distributes them among the poor or to charitable in-

stitutions. In 1936, 1,863,000 garments passed through the guild's hands.

It is now compulsory for all girls in Germany, between the ages of 17 and 21, to join the Association of German Girls. They must attend camp meetings, wear the uniform and devote a certain number of hours weekly to receiving athletic instruction.

Miss Betty Buchanan of Richmond, Va., has five great-great aunts, three great-great uncles, twelve great aunts, six great uncles, three great grandmothers, two grandfathers, one grandmother and one step grandmother.

A group of mothers in Tasmania recently decided to raise money for a charity by each agreeing to contribute one cent for every inch of her waist measure. Nearly $35 was raised by 100 members.

At the age of 73 Mrs. Louise McCabe of Buffalo, N. Y., is "getting ready for old age" by playing volleyball and stepping over chairs twenty-five times a day. Slim and supple in a pair of slacks, she goes through a daily routine of exercises designed for college girls.

Household Hints

PLACING hooks low enough for small folks to reach and providing small hangers to fit their clothes will help to form orderly habits and simplify mother's work. Securing the hangers so they cannot come clattering down will encourage the use of them. Praise when coats are placed on the hanger, but forget to see that occasionally wraps are placed on the hook as the youngster hurries away to do something interesting. In short, don't expect too much of little folks.

Do not throw away the waxed paper in which bread comes from the baker. Keep it in a handy place and use it for cleaning your stove. Rub the paper over the stove while it is still warm and it will remove all soil and grease.

It is a slovenly habit to wash out articles of underwear and stockings in the bathroom basin and then drape them inartistically around on the various racks which are meant for towels. If you are tempted to wash out a few things in the basin take time to hang them in the basement or some place out of sight.

The disearded card table should be given to the children for their playroom and what fun they will have with it. It is just the thing for games, cutting out paper dolls, etc., without the worry of whether they are spoiling it for mother by spilling a bit of water or slipping with the scissors.

A grapefruit knife is an excellent article to use when removing obstinate olives or pickles from a tightly packed jar. The curved blade will slide under the object and pull it up without breaking or marring it in any way.

To keep sandwiches fresh for a day, wrap them in waxed paper and place in a box lined with a damp cloth. Put on the lid and cover the box with a second damp cloth. The sandwiches may then be stored in a refrigerator.

To vary the flavor and color of summer beverages, freeze fruit juices in a tray in the mechanical refrigerator. Add the frozen cubes to the beverage just before it is served.

Schools

THE City of Detroit entertained some 10.000 educators the latter part of June during the 75th annual convention of the National Educational Association, delegates being in attendance from every state, as well as from Hawaii and Alaska. Agnes Samuelson, Superintendent of Iowa Public Education, presided at the opening business session.

Karl Winchell, Principal, High School, accompanied by his family, left for a visit to Pacific Coast points.

Superintendent of Schools, E. M. Thompson, accompanied by his wife and son, attended a special session for school administrators at the University of California, Berkeley, California, during July.

Misses Mina Lee and Agnes Fay, of the local teaching staff, are attending Summer School at the University of California at Berkeley.

John B. Young has been named as President of the local School Board and Gordon Morris, Clerk. Dr. G. H. Breihan, Gust Sturholm, Rudolph Anselmi and Leland Johnson are other members, the latter being a new acquisition.

Commencement Visitor: "What's that building over there?"

Sophomore: "Oh, that's our new greenhouse."

Visitor: "Since when did colleges start to give freshmen a dormitory all to themselves?"

REMINDED

Teacher: "Bill, your grammar is terrible. With your 'I done' this and 'I done' that, you make me think of what Macbeth said to Banquo's ghost."

Bill: "What was that?"

Teacher: " 'Thou canst not say I did it.' "

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Fashion Hints and Suggestions

DRESS up an afternoon frock with a smart bag. A new model is in black satin, all-over pleated, with a jeweled clasp liftlock in fine rhinestones. pearls and jade.

Hearts and flowers form the pleasing theme of a printed frock. The silk crepe is printed in red, purple. green and yellow on a dark aqua ground; it has a redingote of aqua woolen to match.

Still a leader on the color card is beige. A nice ensemble consists of simple, short-sleeved frock of very fine beige woolen, embroidered with self-dots and accompanied by a matching cape, shoulder fitted. Nice with black, brown or deep pink accessories.

The soft sheen of satin is liked for smart nightgowns—a very thin printed satin being used for many of the new models. A large scattered floral print in soft colors on blue, with soft blue sheer edgings on the wide collar and the hemline, makes a charming gown.

No matter how many new shoe styles are introduced, the T-strap sandal in suede with touches of patent leather will always be in demand. A new model in black suede with white stitching has very fine black patent strippings and lined rows of fine perforations.

A dainty foot will have plenty of chance to show itself now that ankle-length, and even shorter, evening skirts are in. A simple but smart dress for a young girl is in red dotted Swiss on white, with a red velvet sash tied in front. The short but full skirt hem is edged with red rick-rack braid. The short bertha that outlines the shallow decollete is also edged with the braid.

Soft touches mark many of the nicest silk suits. A useful model is in heavy black faille, the jacket made with a flared peplum. The neckline is filled in with a white faille cravat. Nice as a frock or suit.

Carry along a smart leather bag to emphasize your costume. Choose a large crushy model in smooth navy blue calfskin with pipings of bright pink and a rose quartz lift lock.

Dress up a suit or frock with a grand sash and matching gloves. Gloves and sash ends are of softest suede gayly spattered with multi-colored confetti dots in various sizes.

Looking ahead we find that the linen evening frock will again register as a warm weather fashion. An advance model is a tailored frock in white linen with bright green embroideries forming stripes. The bodice is held by narrow straps interlaced in harness effect, and there is a tiny fitted jacket lined with green.

Your Skin and the Summer Sun

All skin conditions may be aggravated by overexposure to the sun's rays, Dr. Eugene F. Traub emphatically states in his article, "Your Skin and the Summer Sun," in the May "Hygeia."

When the lure is felt for a nice tan complexion, consider first the degree of sunburn you wish to attain, and proceed with caution. With the aid of commercial preparations designed to eliminate redness and soreness following overexposure, any discomfort will be considerably lessened.

Naturally it would be reasonable to assume that with an improvement in general fitness and a vastly increased absorption of the sun's rays or sunshine vitamins, at least some skin disorders should improve. Such is the case in a few of the common skin diseases, such as acne, psoriasis and certain varieties of eczema.

Those acne patients with great numbers of blackheads and few pus pimples do not derive as much benefit as those who have only pus pimples. The reason for this is that blackheads must be carefully removed before improvement may be expected. Proper treatment undertaken at this time is apt to yield prompt results.

The combination of swimming and sunshine is particularly beneficial in cases of psoriasis and acne as the exercise does much to clear out the system. Some diseases which are peculiar to the Summer are best nursed out of the sun. Miliaria, "heat rash" or prickly heat, is an eruption consisting of tiny water blisters which may occur anywhere, but which, as a result of excessive heat and sweating, are most commonly found on the covered part of the body. Most of the unpleasant skin disorders which are prone to occur at this time may be avoided by exercising proper care of the gastrointestinal tract, and caution particularly in regard to sun exposure.

Mannerisms to Avoid

Persistent staring.

A "know-it-all smile" when other people are speaking.

Long, uninteresting stories about people the person to whom you are speaking does not know.

Fidgeting with handkerchiefs, rings or strings of beads while talking, or drumming on the table or chair in rhythmical tempo.

A bored, indifferent manner towards the person who is telling you some of his troubles and really looking for a degree of comfort from you.

Finally, constant interrupting in order to get your story in first.

Take care that your hair doesn't get sunburned these warm summer days. Hair burns just as intensely as skins. Only instead of turning boiled lobster color, it gets parched and streaky and dead-looking. Oil is the natural protective. And an answer to the problem of keeping your hair soft and lustrous in the face of sun and summer breezes is to use one of the new oil conditioners that can be applied just like ordinary shampoo and let the lubricants do their protective work.

It's all right to have curves, but no excess weight. The waist should be firm, hips not too large and the bust small and firm.

To acquire the trim figure calls for nothing more than restraining the appetite, cutting down on fats, starches and sweets and getting sufficient exercise to keep the muscles firm and resilient. Fat cells will disappear if the body burns up food and has no surplus material to store away in the form of adipose tissues.

The world's narrowest feet are in the United States; smallest in Southern France; biggest in Holland.

John B'ata, of Czecho-Slovakia, world's largest shoe manufacturer, whose products are sold wherever people walk, made the foregoing observations on a recent visit here.

"American feet are growing smaller for two reasons," said B'ata, "because of vanity which causes people to wear uncommonly tight shoes and because of the widespread use of the automobile—your people are walking less."

The millionaire, whose daughter's life the young man had just saved, was insistent that he accept a cash reward. Finally to save an embarrassing situation, our hero said casually: "Well, if you insist, just give me a golf club."

A week later he received a telegram from the father: "Have bought for you the West-end Golfers' Club, and am now negotiating for the Sunnyside links."

Girl Scouts

Mrs. Mabel F. Glasgow, prominent in Girl Scout circles here in years past and who, while in this city served as a Community Nurse, spent several days in renewing old friendships. Now located at Detroit, Michigan, she was enroute to San Diego, California.

Girl Scouts Annual Camp

On Sunday morning, July 18th, 61 Girl Scouts took their departure for the annual camp at Newfork Lake. Each girl was given a physical examination prior to making the journey.

A large assortment of new equipment was used for the first time—life buoys, floats, safety devices, etc. The staff consisted of Miss Capitola Hill, Chief Camp Director (of Basin, Wyoming); Miss Janet Large (of California), Instructor of Dramatics, Fencing and Archery; and Mr. William Spear (Green River), Swimming Instructor.

Below is shown the names of those who left on this enjoyable outing:

Rock Springs—Annie Lightner, Evelyn Davis, Elda Hatt, Mildred Monteith, Sophia Preech, Blanche Armstrong, Genevieve Roberts, Margaret Connor, Gean Ann Hepler, Barbara Bell, Francis Steurman, Elsie Vehar, Helen Datich, Alice Henetz, Agnes Fabiny, Margaret Anderson, Barbara Jorgenson, Jacqueline Holt, Betty Jo Bell, LeJeanne Houston, Martha Bowen, Beverly Goss, Alvira Rauzi, Margaret Jean Connor, Montess Mills, Helen Muir, Marilyn Spani, and Margaret Stacey.

Kemmerer—Helen Gore, Shirley Thomas, Jeanne Cronney, Patricia Cronney, Pauline Ellis, Murray Taylor, Enid Lang, Lois Ann Rosenberg, Marilyn Howells, Mary Pfaff, and Gloria Pfaff.

Frontier—Joyce Hood, Bernice Head, Ruth Hall, Yvonne Barbier, and Kathryn Morrow.

Superior—Yvonne Daniels, and Geraldine Greek.

Reliance—Harriet Thomas, Zumiko Hattori, Lila Hosak, Eleanor Zelenka, Doris Dupont, Earlene Meeks, Ruth Nalivka, Ellen Conestrini.

Winton—Myrtle Henderson, Joyce Wilkes, Lavonne Kaul, Ellen McTee, Glenna McTee, Mary Besso and Marijane Hawks.

The Girl Scouts Remember!

IT WAS early in 1912, and Juliette Low was about to make her annual descent upon Savannah. Every day aboard ship on the crossing from England, she paced the deck, perfecting a plan to "do something for the girls of America." Though she had married an Englishman, lived in a castle, rode to hounds, and knew the Queen, Juliette Low was completely American. For her grandmother had been captured by the Indians, her father fought in the Confederate Army, and she had eaten her first sugar while sit-

ting on General Sherman's knee when the Yanks occupied Savannah.

As soon as her ship docked at New York, Mrs. Low dispatched telegrams to various friends, saying simply, "be prepared to meet me." Those telegrams marked the beginning of the Girl Scouts of America. Several weeks after Mrs. Low's arrival at Savannah, the first troop was instituted.

In 1913, the new organization opened headquarters in Washington, D. C. By 1916, there were more than 3,000 Girl Scouts in America. During the early years of the Scouts' growth, Juliette Low traveled tirelessly up and down the land, lecturing, organizing, seeking out friends and strangers alike with those cryptic "be prepared to meet me" telegrams.

In this, the silver jubilee year of the Girl Scouts, more than two million women and girls in America who have benefited from the work of the Girl Scouts pay tribute to the memory of the founder—Juliette Low.

There are now 400,000 dependable girls who wear the smart green Scout uniform. They are the smiling girls you see carrying flowers to the sick and shut-ins. The sturdy girls you find in the woods cooking over a campfire. The tireless girls who pitch in and help in time of trouble. Girls like those who cleaned and scrubbed, cooked and made themselves generally useful at the relief stations set up to care for the homeless in regions affected by the recent floods.

Any girl between the ages of ten and eighteen who feels the urge to do things may join them. The Scouts meet in troops of sixteen to thirty-two, divided into patrols of six or eight girls. Thus, the troop is the center of several different activities. One patrol may devote itself to singing and dancing, another to cooking or sewing, while the others are active in nature study, drawing, or writing.

In 382 American towns, the Girl Scouts have their "little houses." In some places, an unused schoolroom serves. One "little house" in New England dates back to 1834. Another, seventy-five-year-old farm cottage in Utah, once was a station on the Pony Express. The "little house" in Washington, D. C., is a replica of John Howard Payne's "Home, Sweet Home." In the 'little house," the girls learn the basis on which the home rests—"as a source of comfort and contentment for those who live in it."

Last summer, more than 100,000 Scouts learned the joys of camping, some at the end of the bus line, others "out where the blue begins." There were permanent camps for girls who could spend weeks at a time; troop camps for those who could spend days at a time; day camps for those who could not leave home. At camp, they paddled canoes, wrote poetry, studied bird calls, made hunter's stew, and did the myriad other things that make camping out a pretty good preparation for life in a muddled world.

In New England fishing villages, in the mining camps of the Sierras, and in the great cities that lie between, girls of all ages find in the Girl Scouts, under the guidance and companionship of older friends, the kind of work and play they most enjoy. All over the country and all around the calendar, Juliette Low's work goes on.—*From The Buick Magazine.*

Things Left Undone

It isn't the thing you do, dear,
  It's the thing you leave undone,
That gives you a bit of heartache
  At the setting of the sun.
The tender word forgotten,
  The letter you did not write,
The flower you did not send, dear
  Are your haunting ghosts at night.
The stone you might have lifted
  Out of a brother's way;
The bit of heartsome counsel
  You were hurried too much to say;
The loving touch of the hand, dear,
  The gentle, winning tone,
Which you had not time nor thought for,
  With troubles enough of your own.
For life is all too short, dear,
  And sorrow is all too great,
To suffer our slow compassion,
  That tarries until too late;
And it isn't the thing you do, dear,
  It's the thing you leave undone,
Which gives you a bit of heartache
  At the setting of the sun.

—*Margaret Elizabeth Sangster.*

How Far Can You Walk?

"Walk for health!" is the slogan today, and it was recently suggested that, in spite of the amazing development in hiking, there were still too many young people who didn't walk enough. It has been calculated that, in walking a mile, the average person takes 2,262 steps. In cycling a mile, the exercise taken is equivalent to 627 steps, which means that the cyclist has to cover about three and a half miles to get the same amount of exercise that the walker gets in one. This is an interesting comparison, which sets a new standard for walkers. Many people, who would think nothing of cycling seventy miles a day, would be appalled if they were asked to walk twenty in the same period. But the exercise obtained in each case is equivalent. There are hikers, of course, who do twenty-five or thirty miles a day, but there are quite a number who think that, if they walk ten or even less, it is time to catch a taxi home. Walkink is good exercise, but it is necessary, if we are to rely on it for that purpose, to make sure we get enough of it!

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

A Card Trick

The amateur magician holds a complete deck of cards in his left hand, the face of the bottom card toward his audienee. After giving the cards to a spectator to shuffle he sticks a tiny bit of wax on the first finger of his left hand and presses on to it a small mirror.

Taking the cards in his left hand he holds the forefinger so that he can see in the mirror the card which faces the audience and so is able to name each card shown.

For Every Dad with a Son

We have just read a poem that we want to share with every dad who has a son. It paints with words a picture of the hope that is in the heart of every father. The thought behind this poem, too, is the message every dad would like to get across to his son. The poem is from the pen of Hugh M. Pierce and it is called, "I Have a Boy."

I've a wonderful boy, and I say to him, "Son,
Be fair and be square in the race you must run.
Be brave if you lose and be meek if you win,
Be better and nobler than I've ever been.
Be honest and noble in all that you do,
And honor the name I have given to you."

I have a boy and I want him to know
We reap in life just about as we sow,
And we get what we earn, be it little or great,
Regardless of luck and regardless of fate.
I will teach him and show the best that I can,
That it pays to be honest and upright, a man.

I will make him a pal and a partner of mine,
And show him the things in this world that are fine.
I will show him the things that are wicked and bad,
For I figure this knowledge should come from his dad.
I will walk with him, talk with him, play with him, too;
And to all of my promises strive to be true.

We will grow up together, I'll too be a boy,
And share in his trouble and share in his joy.
We'll work out our problems together and then
We will lay out our plans when we both will be men.

And oh, what a wonderful joy this will be,
No pleasure in life could be greater to me.

Kindergarten Centenary

How many mothers have had cause to be intensely grateful for the kindergarten! The kindergarten is celebrating its one hundredth anniversary this year, and the latest statistical summary of the United States Office of Education shows that there are more than 630,000 children enrolled in American kindergartens.

Frederick Froebel, of Blankenburg, Germany, was the founder of the kindergarten, and his theories were based on the idea that play is the child's introduction to life. However, his "play" was very systematized and very rigid. The poor little dears had to sit with folded hands until teacher gave the command, "Play!"

Froebel's original idea is carried out now with less rigidity, greater reliance being placed upon the child's own initiative.

Vacation

(Author Unknown)

He started off at dawn for summer camp—how long
he had been waiting for this day!
Our little lad, whose face still bears the stamp of
babyhood; who has never been away
From home at night—who hove a heavy pack to
boyish shoulders, sudden squared wih pride;
Departed, laughing, not once looking baek. I'm glad
he didn't know his mother cried.

Dear Father-God, take special care of him—he's
very trusting and he is so young.
Return him sun-bronzed, sturdy, sound of limb;
with songs of wind and water on his tongue;
With friends, adventures, camp-fire dreams to prize;
with memories of mountains in his eyes.

Our Coal Reserves

The United States Geological Survey recently estimated that this country has a remaining supply of about 3,189,000,000,000 net tons. These coal beds are the carbon remains of vegetation which flourished in a past geological era when climate was much milder than it now is. High temperatures and humidity in that prehistoric time permitted ferns to grow as large as trees, and plant life of many varieties was prolific. Most of the coal fields of the United States are believed known. Estimates of coal reserves are limited to those no deeper than 3,000 feet below the earth's surface. We need not worry that our coal reserves will be exhausted during our lifetimes.

Boy Scout Activities

Fifty Wyoming Scouts Attend Jamboree

Fifty Wyoming Boy Scouts participated in the big jamboree exercises at Washington and their experiences are of the "never to be forgotten" class. They saw Niagara Falls; enjoyed a boat trip on the Hudson; had a busy day in New York City; several hours in the Senate gallery; visited the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice; took part in a colorful pageant at the Capital as well as other activities too numerous to mention.

A list of those in attendance is appended: William Owen, Sheridan; Bob Mills, Manderson; James Williams, Douglas; John Ambrose and Stuart Qualey, Laramie; John Hildreth, Tom Morrissey and Walter Phelan, Cheyenne; Ralph Roberts, James Bond, Ural Horton, Midwest; Ray Stoddard, Manville; Carl Evans, Kenneth Houlette, Max Nielson, Worland; Vergil Russell, Thermopolis.

Tom Baker, Dick Barton, Ed Blackman, Ferdinand Brislawn, Keith Bruce, John Casey, Marshall Dayton, Wally England, Bob French, Francis Lewis, Bob Frisby, Ray Fritts, Art Heiser, Bill Hotchkiss, Gilbert Housley, Bill Humes, Charles Ishman, James Lintz, Jess Pearce, Ted Radamaker, Kimball Walker and Charles Wenner, of Casper; Hugh Brown, Cody; Robert Gilbert, Scott Harrison, Quentin Johnson, Lovell.

Ted Baldwin, Warren Ferrell, Fred Harris, Bill Jasper, Tom Maghee and Kenneth Stronach, Lander.

Jamboree Notes

THE National Jamboree of Boy Scouts of America assembled at Washington, D. C., June 30th to July 9th, with representatives from twenty-four foreign climes. One hundred boys from Canada, others from Roumania, Poland, Scandinavia, England, Bermuda, Puerto Rico, South America, France, Mexico, Newfoundland, Cuba, Haiti, the Bahamas, Czecho-Slovakia, Luxemborg, Ceylon, South Africa, Guatemala, Nassau, New Zealand, as well as from every state and territory in the United States.

Two delegates left Caracas, Venezuela, on January 11th, walking every foot of the ten thousand miles, and had real tales to tell upon their arrival of trips through jungles, experiences among the San Blas Indians, Honduran bandits they encountered, etc.

Two other lads left British Columbia in mid-April, making the 3,600 mile journey by bicycle, averaging 55 miles per day.

Two Scouts from The Netherlands arrived well in advance of the others having been lavishly entertained in New York City before leaving for the national capitol. They brought with them wooden shoes which were traded for cowboy sombreros, lariats, etc.

Boys from Texas carried pine cones, horned toads and other articles for trading. Florida boys had baby alligators to dispose of.

Utah and Idaho were represented with 341 Scouts, Wyoming sent three from Cheyenne and two from Laramie.

Twenty-five thousand in number camped on both sides of the Potomac River. President Roosevelt sent a message of welcome and a few days following reviewed the troops.

Washington had many attractions and points of interest for the visiting youth. Leading Government officials and others of prominence paid tribute to the Scout movement.

Cassius left the house after two or three years of stormy married life, and in about a week returned by the back way, pried open a window and crawled in.

Mrs. Jackson, next door, saw him come out, bent under the weight of a wash tub, washboard and wringer. "Cassius, whar you takin' dat paraphermalia?" she demanded.

"To pawn 'em," Cash answered. "Dat gal ain't gwine to vamp nobody wiv mah weddin' presents."

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Albert Krza and Mike Rodzinak visited friends in Denver, Colo.

Axel Johnson has returned from a visit with relatives in Chicago, Illinois.

Roy Sather has returned to work after having been confined to his home the past month with illness.

Olinda Roccabruno is confined to his home with illness.

Bryce Freeman, Sr., has returned to his home in Casper

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Rock Springs

after having visited here with his nephew, John Freeman, and niece, Mrs. Albin Fabreque.

The William Matthew family is enjoying a month's vacation in Canada and the Eastern States.

Fred Henetz is confined to his home with an attack of the flu.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McTee spent their vacation in Idaho and Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Butler and children are visiting with relatives in Southern California.

Alex Henetz, Jr., has gone to Cheyenne, where he has accepted a position in the U. S. Railway Mail Service.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Puhovsky are the proud parents of a baby son born June 27th.

J. R. Mann is sporting a new Ford Coupe.

John Retford and George Ward attended the Canadian Legion convention at Santa Monica, California.

Mr. and Mrs. William Powell visited relatives in Thermopolis.

Miss Millicent Roberts, who has been spending several months in Cheyenne, has returned to her home.

Mike Budak is confined to his home with illness.

The R. J. Matson family spent the vacation in Oregon and Washington.

The Dave Mason family and Mrs. Thomas Whalen visited with relatives in Denver, Colorado.

Mr and Mrs Charles Crofts and Harry Crofts and son, Charles, have returned from a vacation spent in Kansas and Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ord and son, John, visited relatives in Shoshone.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Overy, Sr., spent their vacation in Salt Lake City, Utah, and drove home a new Chrysler Coupe.

The James Pryde family spent the vacation in Southern California.

Superior

Miss Ruby Genetti of Rock Springs spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Genetti, during the month.

Rudolph Prevedel returned home from the Medicine Bow Oil Field to spend a few days with his family.

Miss Rita Lavery of Frontenac, Kansas, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lavery.

Miss Zella Mae McIntosh returned recently from a visit with friends in Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Charles Dean is enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. K. Kehoe, of Logan, Utah.

Miss Clara Mettam of Carlsbad, California, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Fred Robinson.

John Zaring returned from Albia, Iowa, where he visited his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. VanValkenberg have returned from a trip to Fairfield, Iowa, and are spending the rest of the summer in the north country.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Zaring spent a few days in Steamboat Springs, Colorado, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Dodds and family have left for New York City where Mr. Dodds will take up his studies at Columbia University.

Mrs. Robert Hotchkiss was hostess to her club Friday, June 25tb. Prizes were won hy Mrs. D. Davis, Mrs. Hans Peterson and Mrs. Fred Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Harshbarger and Mr. Harshbarger's mother spent the Fourth of July at Jackson and Jenny lakes.

Miss Gertrude Kampsi left Sunday, July 4th for New York City where she will attend Columbia University.

Reliance

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hall and son (Tommy) are spending the month of July vacationing in Illinois and Missouri, visiting with friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Spence are the proud parents of a baby son, horn at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Reuter are enjoying a visit from Mrs. Reuter's mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis, of Higbee, Missouri.

Several camp folk accompanied the Reliance baseball team to Pinedale over July 4th and 5th, where the local team played the Pinedale nine in two exciting games of baseball, being loser of one and victor of the other.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mitchelson enjoyed a visit from Clarence Jones and wife, of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Jones was a former resident of Reliance.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Korogi and family spent the 4th in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. Dude Baxter have returned from a ten-day vacation spent in Ogden and other points in Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Menghini, of Chicago, were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Kovach.

Mr. and Mrs. LaCroix, of Rock Springs, were Sunday overnight guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Kallas.

Mrs. William Sellers and Helen are spending a month at Evanston, Wyoming, with friends.

Mrs. Robert Auld left last week for an extended visit to Nebraska.

Winton

A number of Winton people spent their vacations in California. Among those were A. L. Hansen and family, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Spence, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wallace and son, Glenroy, George Mars and family, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Davidson, Mrs. Richard Gibbs and family and James Wilson. Richard Gibbs spent his vacation in Jackson Hole. "Dick" was chased home early by the mosquitoes.

Miss Dorothy Memovich, of Rock Springs, and Mr. Robert Dodds, of Winton, were married June 21st, and are now making their home in Winton.

LeRoy McTee and family vacationed in Montana.

Chris Delgado and family spent their vacation in Colorado.

Frank Lehto and family had the misfortune of meeting with an automobile accident, while driving to Colorado for vacation. Frank and son, Kenneth, escaped with minor cuts and bruises, Mrs. Lehto received a severe scalp wound.

Rain of cloudburst proportions struck Winton on two successive days, July 7th and 8th, turning the creek and the main street into raging torrents.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson and family and John and Robert Nesbit vacationed in Indiana.

Mrs. K. E. Krueger and family and Mrs. G. A. Neal and daughter, Evelyn, spent several weeks at the Krueger cabin near Moran, Wyoming.

Miss Arvella Kobler, of the Store Department, spent her vacation at Boise, Idaho.

Hanna

The Misses Donna Jean Jones, Beverly and Marjorie Wright, Ruth Milliken, Margaret Bamber and Irene Dickinson attended the Episcopal summer camp at Lander, where they received religious instruction and took a trip through Yellowstone Park.

Miss Helen Briggs is employed at the Company Store as extra clerk.

Gordon and Elaine Hughes, of Reliance, are visiting here with their aunt, Mrs. F. E. Ford.

Miss Hilda Hudson, daughter of Charles Hudson, of Hanna, became the bride of Myrl Foster, of Rawlins, at a wedding in the German Lutheran Church at Kimball, Nebraska on July 2nd. After a visit in Denver, they will make their home in Rawlins.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Thomas and family, of Sheridan, are visiting Mr. Thomas's mother, Mrs. Mary Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pauletich, of California, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John DeMark.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jones and daughter (Donna Jean), Mrs. Frank Amoss and daughter (Agnes), and W. A. Räite motored to Lander for the Fourth to see the Shoshone Indian Sun dance.

A miscellaneous shower was given in the Community Hall for Mrs. LeRoy Johnson, of Rawlins, nee Miss Alma White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nestor White, of Hanna, who was a teacher in the Rawlins schools for the past few years.

Mr. John Rodda, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. 1. Rodda, is spending a two-weeks vacation here from Oklahoma City, where he is employed by the Government.

Mr. John Pickup and family motored to Trail and Calgary, Canada, to visit relatives during vacation.

Among Hannaites who are vacationing at Yellowstone Park are the Sam Harrison and Ed. Leese families, and Messrs. John Wakkuri, Alex Briggs, Clarence Lucas and Reggie Hearne.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fermelia are the proud parents of a baby boy horn at the Hanna Hospital July 10th.

Mrs. Nellie Ryhurn, of Kemmerer, who lived in Hanna many years ago, was visiting friends in Hanna recently.

Mr. Sam Dickinson and daughter, Mrs. Sam While, and daughters, arrived from California to spend several weeks visiting relatives and friends. Shortly after arriving Mr. Dickinson had the misfortune of falling and breaking a rih. He was taken to the hospital, where he died of pneumonia on July 15th.

Mr. Clifford Dickinson, of Oakland, California, arrived here hy plane, being called here by the critical illness of his father, Sam Dickinson.

Mr. E. R. Henningsen and children left for Salt Lake City to visit relatives for the summer. Miss Virginia Wilkes, Margie Bailey and Rees Gaskell accompanied her.

Mr. and Mrs. George Penman, Jr., are the proud parents of a daughter horn at the Hanna Hospital July 12th.

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Dr. Leslie Allison, who graduated from the Hanna High School with the class of '28, has returned to that point to take up the position of Assistant Surgeon under Dr. R. M. Leake. His schooling was at our State University, Laramie, and at Drake, Des Moines, Iowa. His medical work was all done at Washington University, St. Louis, and for the past few years he has been an interne at the County Hospital there. Prior to relocating at Hanna, he journeyed to Centerville, Iowa, and wedded Miss Reva Kincaide. His many old friends and acquaintances extend the heartiest welcome.

W. E. Wood, wife and family visited the parental home at Cheyenne during vacation.

Several clerks in the General Offices with their families were ordered to vacate their homes on July 12 when it was feared the dyke on East Flat would not hold against the rapidly rising waters of Bitter Creek due to heavy rains and cloudbursts. The official government record was 2.8 inches in 24 hours. A sigh of relief was breathed by all when toward nightfall the water began to subside. Great credit is due the CCC lads for their valiant work.

Safety Engineer, R. R. Knill, wife and children, spent ten days vacation in Colorado the middle of July.

Mr. George Jackson, who is officially connected with the Independent Coal & Coke Company of Salt Lake City, made the yearly inspection of our mines during the latter part of July, having especial reference to safety measures therein.

Arvo Maki, who several years since was on the Accounting Department staff hut has heen in the Government and other service the past few years, is back at work in the office of the Auditor.

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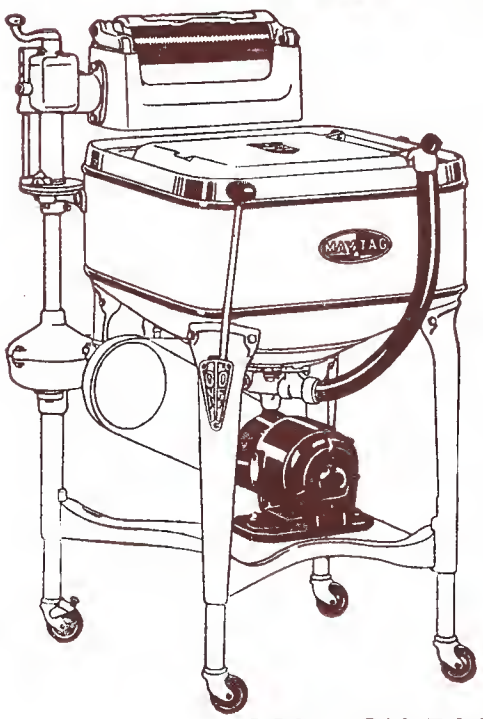

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